Morning Oregonian.

DAILY — THE UNION

OL. 24. NO. 7 7 4. — PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1885. — FOUR-PAGE EDITION.

ILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

on R'y & Navigation Co.
OCEAN DIVISION.

PORTLAND MIDNIGHT. | LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A. M.
Monday Jan. 5 Queen Friday, Jan. 9
Sat day, Jan. 10 Oregon Wednes'y, Jan. 14
Thursday Jan. 15 Columbia Monday, Jan. 19
Tuesday Jan. 20 Queen Saturday, Jan. 24
Sunday Jan. 25 Oregon Thursday, Jan. 29
Friday Jan. 30 Columbia Tuesday, Feb. 3
served to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION.
After Nov. 23, 1884, transfer steamer connects daily at 5:30 P. M. Atlantic Express leaves Ash st. wharf. Express arrives at Portland daily at 8:10 A. M.
Line Passenger Trains run daily, connecting at Wallula Junction and Huntington for all points.
h Sleeping Cars.—Pullman Palace Drawing Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul Bluffs.
nt Trains leave East Portland at 6:30 A. M. at 7:10 P. M. daily.
nt Sleepers are run through to St. Paul Bluffs without change.

COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
es Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
es at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

land	Mo.	Tu.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
ow...	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
...	7 AM		7 AM	......	7 AM	
...	6 AM			6 AM	......	

GAUGE DIVISION, EAST SIDE.
PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON, via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.
West Stayton leave Portland at 7:30 A. M., Wednesdays and Fridays.
Sville (via Lebanon Junction) leave Portland M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
WEST SIDE.
PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE via O. & C. R. R. to Whites.
tland at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie at 6 A. M.
or all points on Narrow Gauge Division will and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R., East le Divisions, respectively.
al Offices cor. Front and D Sts.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.
L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

AT OVERLAND ROUTE.
ern Pacific Railroad.
st Line to Chicago & the East.
est Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, cinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast.
VIA
PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

ORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Is the ONLY Line Running
senger Trains,
lman Palace Sleeping Cars,
ace Dining Cars (meals 15c),
nriant Day Coaches,
igrant Sleepers (free of charge),
Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.
the only line running through emigrant n Portland.
tland at 5.30 P. M. daily; arrive at Minn. Paul 12.30 P. M., fourth day.
PACIFIC DIVISION.
ls Front and G daily 9:25 A. M.; arrive 6:05 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for Puget Sound.
S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
HARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

LAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
on & California R. R.
And Connections.
Francisco $32; to Sacramento $30
ections made at Ashland with stages of the and Oregon Stage Company.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
East Side Division.
PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.
Mail Train.
LVE. ARRIVE.
... 7 30 A. M. Ashland ....4 45 A. M.
... 8 45 P. M. Portland ....4 25 P. M.
Albany Express Train.
LVE. ARRIVE.
....4 00 P. M. Lebanon ....9 20 P. M.
....4 45 A. M. Portland ....10 05 A. M.
Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland Mondays. Returning, leaves Ashland Tuesdays.
R. Perry makes connection with all the on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.
PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.
LVE. ARRIVE.
....9 00 A. M. Corvallis........4 30 P. M.
....8 30 A. M. Portland........3 20 P. M.
Express Train.
LVE. ARRIVE.
....5 00 P. M. McMinnville.....8 00 P. M.
....5 45 A. M. Portland........8 30 A. M.
s for sale and baggage checked at company office, cor Stark and Second streets. Principal points in California can only be baggage checked at company's office, F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
not be received for shipment after five on either the East or West Side Divisions.
LER, E. P. ROGERS,
anager. G. F. & Pass. Agent.

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Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
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Nervous and Physical Debility, Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the miseries resulting from indiscretions or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician; 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, post paid. Illustrative sample free. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.
The SCIENCE OF LIFE should be read by the young for instruction and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.
There is no member of society to whom THE SCIENCE OF LIFE will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.
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CURES WITH UNFAILING CERTAINTY Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Virile Decline, Involuntary Weakening Drains upon the System, Prostatitis and all Conditions, Diseases of the Bladder, Complaints, and all evil effects of youthful follies, RESTORING VIGOR OF MANHOOD. NO MATTER HOW COMPLICATED THE CASE MAY BE WE GUARANTEE AN ABSOLUTELY PERFECT CURE. $2.50 per bottle, or five bottles for $10 on receipt of price, or C.O.D., to any address.
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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.
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SPECIAL
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Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.
FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.
PREPARED BY THE
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This is to certify that I am well acquainted with ... fifty years of age, for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ... but could not tell from what cause, unless it ... worms. He told his attending physician his ... but the physician at once ridiculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. ... then mentioned Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; his reply was—I must take something to get relief.
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Swift's Specific cured me of rheumatism three years ago, after my physicians had exhausted their remedies without giving relief.
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I have been afflicted with rheumatism nearly forty years, and a few bottles of Swift's Specific cured me. It is a God-send to the suffering. J. B. WALLER, Thompson, Ga.
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Swift's Specific has relieved me of rheumatism which at one time threatened to stop my ministerial work. REV. W. A. KIRK, Cross Plains, Ala.
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WASHINGTON.

The Senate Passes Bayard's, Dynamite Resolution.

RIDDLEBERGER ONLY VOTES NO.

The Resolution Provokes a Long Debate—Ochiltree Ejected from the Senate Chamber—Oregon's Swamp Land Claim Denied

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Plumb, from the committee on public lands, reported a substitute for the house bill forfeiting a part of lands granted Iowa, in aid of railroad construction. Plumb wished immediate consideration.

Bayard said he hoped it would not interfere with the consideration of the resolution offered by himself Saturday, meaning that relating to the dynamite explosions in London.

The chair said the resolution would be laid before the senate when the proper order of business was reached. Plumb's bill was then taken up, but its reading was interrupted by objections from Harris.

After further morning business Bayard called up his resolution of Saturday.

Bayard's resolution, after a sharp debate, Riddleberger only taking the opposite view, was passed, 63 to 1. Riddleberger declared there was an open state of war between certain of the Irish race and England. He read an account of an assault on an American in England.

Riddleberger said the resolution now before the senate expressed the indignation of the senate at the blowing up of certain buildings in England, because, forsooth, they were buildings in which the laws of England were made—laws which guaranteed liberty to the subjects of Great Britain. That reason was not sufficient to Riddleberger. We could not, he said, be expected to approve all the methods of the Irish people, but while we ourselves are preparing and experimenting with dynamite to blow vessels out of water, and to drown people in the ocean, it scarcely become us to say people who did not constitute a government, and could not make proclamation of war, should not use the same instruments of war that we would use, under the same circumstances. Put any of us in a country where we could not exercise the God-given right of owning a foot of land, even though earned with the sweat of our faces, and then see what methods we would employ. He did not mean to justify the method, but he would not vote for any resolution that might be distorted into an expression of sympathy, or even common fellowship, with a country that knows nothing but cruelty, and gives none of her subjects the exercise of that liberty that we on this side of the Atlantic believed to belong to every people. Only a short time ago the houses of congress had heard of a judicial opinion rendered "over yonder," punishing some Irishmen, in which the judge violated every principle of common law, every principle of the bill of rights, every principle of the magna charta, every principle of the constitution, in determining questions of fact for the jury. Had any expression of indignation been heard in the senate? No. If an English judge having Irishmen on trial could say to a jury, "These are the facts," without eliciting any expression of indignation on the part of the United States senate, he (Riddleberger) must beg to be excused from expressing sympathy for the blowing up of a building in which laws were made that were administered by such judges. "We are so neutral here," he continued, "that some senators think we ought not to dig a ditch (alluding to the Nicaraguan canal) without the consent of England—so neutral that we could not give an opinion about anything regarding England, except an adverse opinion about poor, struggling Ireland. Although Ireland's natural increase, Riddleberger continued, had been equal to that of England, there were not by 2,000,000 so many inhabitants in Ireland to-day as twenty years ago. Such was the result of oppression. Any resolution that might be passed here would be construed as a resolution of sympathy and fellowship with a government of cruelty and tyranny. The resolution before the senate he regarded a mere expression of sympathy with the British government, and he would not vote for it.

The resolution, as agreed to, is as follows: "That the senate of the United States has heard with indignation and profound sorrow of the attempt to destroy the houses of parliament and other public buildings in London, and to imperil the lives of innocent and unsuspecting persons, and hereby expresses its horror and detestation of such monstrous crimes against civilization."

Ingalls said a feeling was prevalent that England would endeavor to bring some pressure upon America growing out of Saturday's happenings. He would vote for the resolution, not as an apology, not as an expression of sympathy, but as an expression of abhorrence for such crimes.

In conclusion he said: "There is something worse in society than dynamite, and that is passions and wrongs and guilt that make dynamite possible. The worst dynamite is in the soul of man. Poverty—helpless and hopeless—oppression, the wrongs of centuries, are ingredients of that agency of destruction. If we are to be expected, by the adoption of this resolution, to express our conviction that the American people, or Irishmen naturalized in America, are in any way whatever responsible for these outrages, or that they are in any way whatever accomplices of those who are responsible for them, I, sir, repel and disavow it. These acts convey a momentous and portentous lesson. No matter what may be said of the course of England toward Ireland for centuries; no matter what may be said of her course in the East Indies, in China, in Egypt, in New Zealand, in all portions of the earth where her power has been exerted, there can be but one opinion of the lesson these occurrences teach. That lesson, sir, is that for nations, as for men, there is nothing so unprofitable as injustice. The thief robs himself, the murderer inflicts upon himself a deeper wound than that which slays his victim, and a nation or state that imposes chains upon any portion of its citizens or subjects, places heavier manacles upon itself than those which bind its hapless victims, and those who deny the rights of mankind or impair the prerogatives of freedom anywhere, are taught by these occurrences that retribution will find them; silent and tardy it may be, but inexorable and relentless, it stands, with uplifted hand, a menacing specter of vengeance and retribution."

Hoar and Hawley spoke in the same strain.

The senate passed the bill to confirm title to certain lands in Saginaw bay, Michigan. The bill involves certain accretions and marsh lands, in respect to which there are no conflicting claims. Adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Stockslager offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the committee on public buildings to inquire into the origin of the fire which occurred on the roof of the house this morning, and what measures are necessary to give greater security against fire.

Bills introduced and referred:

By Rosecrans—Appropriating $100,000 to provide further aid and encouragement to the perfecting and manufacturing of the highest class of guns.

By Sumner (California)—A resolution reciting that the California and Oregon Railway Company has failed to complete its road within the time limited by the grant act, and notwithstanding this fact it had been brought to his attention that the president had appointed a commission to examine and report on said line of road, and requesting the president to inform the house of the reasons that impelled him to appoint the commission.

G. D. Wise introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of the navy for a report of the orders under which the Tallapoosa was cruising the time she left Washington, and what places she visited up to the time of the collision.

Forney, from the committee on appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill; referred to the committee of the whole. It provides for the appropriation of $24,429,353. The estimates amounted to $26,110,490.

The bill appropriating $6000 to enable the commissioners of the District of Columbia to maintain public order during the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the president was passed.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Springer in the chair) on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. At 2:30 the committee rose and reported the bill to the house, but no definite action was taken.

The house then proceeded to consideration of resolutions expressive of the regret of the house at the death of Duncan, of Pennsylvania. Adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

OCHILTREE EJECTED FROM THE SENATE CHAMBER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—When the senate went into executive session to-day Representative Ochiltree of Texas was in consultation in the senate cloak room with Senator Jones of Nevada and Senator Maxey of Texas, relative to a Texas appointment. The three remained in conference more than half an hour, during which time the senators discussed the treaty under consideration. Ochiltree left the cloak room, and going up on the floor of the chamber, went to Senator Coke of Texas, to consult with him. The latter was conferring with Senator Vest, and when Ochiltree tapped him on the shoulder Senator Coke, for a moment, was nonplussed. Turning to Ochiltree, he said:

"What in the devil are you doing here? Don't you know we are in executive session?"

Senator Vest laughed and warned Ochiltree not to let Senator Edmunds see him. "He'll arrest you and put you in jail," he continued.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms James Christie appeared at this juncture, exhibiting much surprise at Ochiltree's presence. He asked no questions, but taking the Texan by the arm hurriedly escorted him to the senate door, and told him to "get out," and closed the door upon him.

EADS AND GALVESTON HARBOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Captain Eads was in consultation with members of the river and harbor committee to-day, relative to the proposed improvement of Galveston harbor. He refused to accept the proposition agreed upon by the committee Saturday, and said he would undertake the work for 3 per cent. of the cost. The committee was not disposed to accept his proposition, and decided to agree that he should be paid a salary of $10,000 a year to superintend the work, and $5000 for each foot of water gained. The latter, however, is not to be paid until a depth of twenty-five feet is obtained. Captain Eads agreed to undertake the work. The proposed appropriation of $100,000 to begin the work, made Saturday, was to-day reduced to $50,000.

OF INTEREST TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The board of supervising inspectors of steam vessels has adopted a rule of importance to steamboat owners. It provides that where steamers are furnished with approved life-saving mattresses such mattresses may be used in lieu of life-preservers, in the proportion of one person for a single mattress, and two persons for a double mattress, thus saving steamboat owners the expense of purchasing life-preservers, in proportion as their steamers are fitted out with life-saving mattresses.

THE NICARAGUAN TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Nicaraguan treaty was further discussed about two hours in executive session to-day. Senators Sherman, Miller, Edmunds and Bayard were among the speakers. Bayard's position is substantially that of Sherman. He thinks the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in force. He also holds that the incoming administration ought not to be embarrassed by action upon the question at this time.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

SLIGHT FIRE IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Fire was discovered this morning in a lot of books and records stored under the roof of the house of representatives. Firemen cut away the wood and soon extinguished the fire, which was confined to a space less than 20 feet square. The damage was trifling. The fire is supposed to have been started by electric wires used in lighting the hall.

The first discovery that fire was in progress was that a few large sparks were seen to fall upon the floor of the house from the roof above, which, in a moment, increased to quite a shower. A few representatives in the hall and officers and pages rushed for the doors, and for a moment they seemed to expect an explosion and see a repetition of Saturday's scene in the British house of parliament. There was no water and no way of getting at the fire, except up the steps and a narrow iron staircase, running three stories upon which two men cannot pass each other. After some delay, however, buckets of water were passed up, and what came dangerously near being a serious conflagration was averted.

In the room to which the fire was confined were stored the records of the first session of congress, with all the original reports of committees, of the proceedings of the house and reports of various heads of departments, including some valuable reports, dated 1790. The close proximity of the fire to these volumes renders it most miraculous that they were not burned. They could never have been replaced, and their loss would have been a great misfortune. Members of congress expressed surprise and uneasiness that there should be such a lack of means of extinguishing fire breaking out in this way.

THE CHINESE WIFE CASE DISMISSED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The supreme court to-day rendered a decision in the case known as "The Chinese Wife Case, of Cheong Ah Moy," plaintiff in error against the United States in error, United States circuit court, district of California. Cheong Ah Moy was a Chinese woman, who, upon arriving at San Francisco from China, was not permitted to land, by reason of the act of congress of May 6, 1882, and the amendatory act of 1884. Upon the hearing in the United States circuit court, it was ordered that she be returned to China. Pending the execution of this order, and while she was in custody of the marshal, her counsel applied to the court for her release, offering to give bail for her appearance when wanted. The judges of the circuit court were divided in opinion on this question of bail, and it was so certified to this court. In the meantime the woman was put on board an outgoing steamer, in accordance with the previous order of the circuit court, and sent back to China. In view of this state of facts, the court declines to consider the question of bail, since, even if the woman were permitted to give bail it would be of no use to her in China, and this court does not sit here to decide questions arising in cases which no longer exist in regard to rights it can not enforce. The writ is dismissed.

TOO MUCH SILVER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The silver vaults at the sub-treasury in San Francisco are taxed to their fullest capacity, and the secretary of the treasury is considering the question of transferring from them about $40,000,000 in standard dollars to the new silver vault in the treasury department, but is deterred from that course by the great expense, estimated at $100,000, attending such transfer. The attention of congress will be called to the matter, with a view of securing funds for the transfer.

SHERMAN OPPOSING THE GRANT BILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The *Chronicle's* Washington special says: It is stated in army circles that General Sherman is fighting, in a quiet way, the Edmunds bill, which proposes to make Grant senior general on the retired list. Should the bill pass it would make Grant outrank Sherman—a thing Sherman seriously objects to. It is no longer a secret that all West Point influence is opposing Grant's retirement.

OREGON'S SWAMP LAND CLAIM REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The secretary of the interior has affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the land office, rejecting the claim of the state of Oregon to 46,000 acres of swamp land, and has ordered re-examination of the land in controversy, with a view of determination of its nature beyond question.

NOTABLE DEAD.

A CATHOLIC PRELATE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 26.—Monsignor Julian Benoit, vicar general of Fort Wayne diocese, and member of the papal household, died at 8:30 P. M., after a lingering illness of three months.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Leading clearing houses of the United States report that clearances for the week ended January 24 were $694,558,921, a decrease of 27.4 per cent.

MORE STORES FOR EGYPT.

WOOLWICH, Jan. 26.—The English transport Wye has been ordered to embark stores for Egypt.

PACIFIC COAST.

Talk about the Senatorial Contest at Salem.

CAUCUS OF MINORITY MEMBERS.

A Washington County Man Shot—Earthquake Shocks Experienced at San Francisco—Homicide at Los Angeles.

SALEM, Jan. 26.—11:30 P. M.—Both houses adjourned to-day immediately after convention till 11 o'clock to-morrow, as an expression of sympathy for Speaker Keady, whose child died at Portland yesterday. Gilbert was chosen speaker pro tem., and he will occupy the chair to-morrow. The feeling for Keady in his grief could not be kinder, and in it all partisan or factional spirit is forgotten. If it had been possible the legislature would have attended the funeral in a body.

The day has been devoted chiefly to senatorial talk, but the situation is still as uncertain as before. The surmises of yesterday are equally applicable to-day. It is understood all round that the ballot to-morrow will be wholly without significance. The vote will be largely complimentary, and where not complimentary at random. The number of votes on the first ballot received by any candidate will not be in any sense a measure of his strength. There will be no effort on the part of any of the men who are seriously in the fight to array their forces till they have discharged the duties of friendship and locality. By this arrangement Boise, Hare, Johnson, Kelsay and others will each receive a few votes from men who have no purpose of making an effort to elect them.

Boise's candidacy has assumed a new phase. From various sections members are receiving petitions, asking for his election, and threatening vengeance dire to the person addressed if he does not vote for him. The similarity of these papers express their common origin, and stamps the whole business as a piece of blundering management. Boise's prospects have not been helped in the least by these petitions, which are not generally signed many locality.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The only definite development of the day is the adoption of a course of action by the democrats. A caucus, attended by all the members, and in which many prominent outsiders took part, was held to-night in the hall of representatives, and only adjourned half an hour ago. It was held with closed doors, and its participants charged with secrecy, but their precautions have not availed to keep the proceedings private. It was proposed by Myers, of Clackamas, and urged by Cox of Umatilla, that the democratic vote be cast, first, last and all time, for Slater. If this plan had carried, it would have fixed the Slater-Noltner-Myers clique in authority as the party machine of the state, and dispenser of patronage under Cleveland, but the plan did not work, the caucus rejecting the proposition by an overwhelming vote. It was, however, amicably decided to vote for Slater to-morrow, and perhaps in first joint session Wednesday, but after that Grover, Kelly and others will come in for compliments votes, which, in that it will be a party endorsement, is not considered an empty honor in the present attitude of affair. The spirit of the caucus was entirely opposed to meddling in the senatorial election, and there will be no interference from this source.

STATE DISPATCHES.

MAN SHOT IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

HILLSBORO, Jan. 26.—A probably fatal shooting occurred this morning about 9 o'clock at Glencoe. It seems that William Johnson, of Glencoe, better known as "Grizzly Bill," and James Smith, better known as Lang, met at the postoffice in Glencoe and commenced talking very pleasantly. They mounted their horses and rode out across the bridge on the road to Portland. When opposite Mr. Goodin's, two men, some 150 yards behind, saw Smith draw a revolver and fire twice. Johnson's horse sprang to one side, and threw him off. Smith then fired twice more at Johnson, when he jumped off his horse and took to the woods. It was found that Johnson had been hit in the left side just above the point of the hip, the ball passing clear through the body. A physician was sent for, and a sheriff's posse are on the trail of Smith, the mountains yet being covered with snow. The assailant is the same Smith that "knifed" a man in Columbia county years ago, and later came near killing Flem Dobbins. Nothing is known of the cause leading to the shooting.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. SCHWATKA.

SALEM, Jan. 26.—Mrs. F. G. Schwatka, mother of Lieutenant Fred. Schwatka of Arctic fame, died suddenly in this city this morning.

CALIFORNIA.

TWO SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Two sharp shocks of earthquake occurred here at 1:31 this morning. The vibrations were lateral, north and south in direction, and very violent, but of short duration. The shocks were even more severe in Oakland than in this city. Many persons were greatly alarmed, but no accidents or damage are reported.

There was another sharp earthquake shock at 9 o'clock this evening. The duration did not exceed five seconds, but it was exceedingly lively while it lasted. All high buildings were severely shaken, but no damage of any serious character resulted.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL COMMISSIONERSHIP.

It is currently reported among railroad men that C. W. Smith, of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, has privately notified some of his friends here that he will accept the commissionership of the Transcontinental association. The formal acceptance will not be announced until after consultation with the special committee appointed to meet him.

BURNED AT SEA.

The British bark Cowden Law, from Newcastle, Eng., for San Francisco, burned at sea January 19, about 450 miles south of this port. The captain and crew were picked up and brought here by the French bark Leopold and Marie.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived—Barkentine Portland, Columbia river; bark Templar, Seattle. Sailed—Steamer Wilmington, Victoria; steamer Willamette, Port Townsend; ship Astoria, Nanaimo; steamer Mexico, Victoria.

HOMICIDE AT LOS ANGELES.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26.—Jose Preciado was killed by Juan Pantojas last night. Pantojas believed Preciado was too intimate with his wife. On his returning home from a walk he was confronted by Preciado, with a revolver in his hand. Preciado exclaimed: "I have come to kill you." Pantojas jumped aside, seized a shotgun standing near and fired both barrels. His would-be assassin died soon after. Pantojas surrendered himself to the police.

A TEXAS SENSATION.

The President of the Galveston Cotton Exchange Commits Suicide—A Bad Failure.

GALVESTON, Jan. 26.—Startling rumors are afloat this morning, regarding the sudden death at midnight last night of Clinton G. Wells, president of the cotton exchange. It is said his death resulted, intentionally, from an overdose of morphine. A rumor attributes his suicide to financial embarrassment. The firm of Wolston, Wells & Vidor, large cotton factors, reported hopelessly insolvent, suspended payment about noon. Deceased was also president of the Island City savings bank, on the doors of which have been posted a notice, "Closed on account of the death of President Wells." On the floor of the cotton exchange it is currently said the bank is a total wreck. Depositors at the bank are principally poor people. There is considerable excitement over flying rumors.

THE CITY GREATLY EXCITED.

GALVESTON, Jan. 26.—The city has been in a tremor of excitement since early morning, consequent on the tragic suicide of Clinton G. Wells, president of the Galveston cotton exchange. The doors of the Island City savings bank were not opened this morning, causing great uneasiness and alarm among depositors, who are chiefly poor people. Wells was also president of this bank, and a prominent member of the firm of Wolston, Wells & Vidor, cotton factors. About noon it became known that both concerns were insolvent. The Island City savings bank organized about twelve years ago and had a paid up capital of $114,000, and deposits of about $475,000.

A meeting of the board of directors was held to-night, as a result of which the following card, signed by all the members of the board, was handed for publication: "In the limited time we have have had to examine into the affairs of the Island City savings bank we find that the assets will realize about 70 cents on the dollar, and stockholders will certainly lose their capital. If the stockholders will surrender their stock we, together with others, will agree to raise $100,000 new capital, and will assume liability to the present depositors, if accepted by all, on a basis of 70 cents, payable in three, six, nine and twelve months."

It is not believed this proposition from the directors will be accepted by all the stockholders.

Attachments aggregating $14,000 were placed on the bank this evening. The sheriff is now in possession. Depositors number over 2000, principally the very poorest class of depositors, 4 per cent. interest attracting small sums from the colored population.

The firm of Wolston, Wells & Vidor have overdrawn their account with the bank to the amount of $150,000. J. H. Blake, a cotton factor doing business at Houston and Galveston, is debtor to the bank $57,000.

Wolston, Wells & Vidor gave notice of their suspension his afternoon. Their liabilities are over $300,000; assets, between $20,000 and $50,000. Liabilities are distributed as follows: Island City savings bank, $150,000; to interior Texas points, for cotton, about $100,000; foreign, $50,000. It is understood the firm will assign to-morrow to M. Lasker. Other banks and cotton houses of the city are in no way affected by the failures.

THE OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

Its Suit with the Oregon and Transcontinental—Its Completion Deferred

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Judge Andrews, in the supreme court, heard arguments in order to show cause why the Farmers' Loan and Trust company should not be enjoined from certifying or delivering other or additional bonds of the Oregon and California railway company. This order was granted in a suit brought by the Oregon and Transcontinental company, and the temporary injunction remains in force meantime. On the 26th of May, 1883, the railroad company delivered to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company a second mortgage. Prior to August, 1884, there was issued, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage, $2,610,000 of bonds. The Oregon and Transcontinental is owner of 220 of these bonds, together with interest and coupons. This company alleges that payment of coupons has been refused, and default made in April last; and in October last, when demand was made for payment of the principal of the bonds, that also was refused. It is alleged that the railway company has requested the trust company to issue and certify other bonds, and that if this be done the Transcontinental company will be greatly injured. It is charged that the amount of the mortgage security is insufficient to pay the present amount of the bonds issued, and the railroad company is insolvent or in imminent danger of insolvency. The Transcontinental company claims to be a creditor of the railway company to the amount of $410,000. The court took papers and reserved decision.

THE JANUARY INTEREST DEFAULT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The *Press'* New York special says: It is now explained that the default on the January interest of the Oregon and California first mortgage bonds is mainly held in Germany and Great Britain, and was due to the difficulty of putting in a prior claim of $3,000,000 which had been agreed to by the bondholders, and which had been raised in Europe by Henry Villard. The claim could not be arranged equitably, it is said, owing to the desire of some of the leading bankers to stamp the bonds when interest should be paid. The Oregon and Transcontinental needed the money, and default on the first mortgage bonds has naturally rendered the second mortgage unsalable at any price. The Oregon and Transcontinental is not, it is said, in any strait, however, having virtually got a $10,000,000 loan from stockholders, and is seeing its way clear to meet its future obligations. The default of the January interest will doubtless defer indefinitely the completion of the Oregon and California to the California state line.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

A LETTER FROM JEFF DAVIS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—On the 13th inst. the society of the army and navy of the confederate states here elected Jeff Davis an honorary member of that body. The following acknowledgement has been received:

Gentlemen:—Yours of the 14th inst. has been received, and I gratefully acknowledge the honor of the membership conferred upon me by the society of the army and navy of the confederate states in the state of Maryland. Distinguished in early colonization by Christian charity and brotherhood, and in the war of the revolution which established the sovereignty, freedom and independence of the states, the chivalry of Maryland shone conspicuous. Nor less memorable is the gallantry of her sons in the war of 1812. True to their lineage, the men of 1861, despite the most embarrassing surroundings, bore a distinguished part in the defense of those principles for which their fathers successfully fought. You surviving heroes have profoundly gratified me by numbering me among you, and the certificate of membership which you have conferred upon me shall be left as an heirloom to my children and children's children, that they may never forget what is due to their father's friends, "The old soldiers of the Maryland line." With ever increasing respect for your devotion to constitutional liberty, I am fraternally yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LIBERTY BELL AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—To-day was a great day for the exposition. Extensive preparations had been made for the reception of the famous Liberty bell from Philadelphia. Among others invited to take part in the proceedings was Jefferson Davis, who met the special train bearing the bell at his home, Beauvoir, Mississippi, and made a brief speech there. A large number of citizens of New Orleans and Philadelphia also met the train at that point, and all came together to this city, where the streets were lined with people for miles. The train bearing the bell having been received on the Standard gauge track at Elysian Fields street, steamed along the levee about 4 o'clock and much enthusiasm was shown. Salutes were fired, whistles blown and flags displayed on shipping. A grand reception was arranged to take place in Music hall of the main exposition building, but several unforeseen delays occurred and it was found necessary to postpone the reception ceremonies until Wednesday afternoon. Music hall was packed with people. The weather to-day was very fine, and the attendance the largest since the opening.

MRS. GRANT CONSENTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The *Sun* says: Mrs. Grant has given her consent to the Vanderbilt proposition to secure to the government the perpetual possession of General Grant's war relics and souvenirs of his famous around the world journey. The relics were a part of the security of the $150,000 loan that Vanderbilt gave Grant to help out the firm of Grant & Ward, and became Vanderbilt's property when Grant confessed judgment for $150,000. On January 6 Vanderbilt offered to deed the relics and other property back to Grant, but Mrs. Grant refused to accept the offer, when he changed the proposition to make her trustee of the relics, with the understanding that they should become the property of the government at Grant's death. She readily consented, and on January 10 a deed was executed, transferring the relics to her.

FOR OKLAHOMA.

DODGE CITY, Kas., Jan. 26.—A special train of twelve cars left here to-day, bearing the government mule train to be employed in transporting supplies from Caldwell to troops in Oklahoma. There has been no news from Stillwater since that sent out Friday night. There is about six inches of snow on the ground.

THE RUN ON THE NEW HAVEN BANK.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26.—The run on the New Haven savings bank continued all day. More than $100,000 was paid out. The officers state on the streets that they have plenty of money.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—North and middle Pacific coast, partly cloudy weather and local rains. South Pacific coast, fair weather.

The Great Tonic and Nervine.
Dr. Henley's Celery Beef and Iron will brace your nerves and make you strong.

LONDON'S SENSATION.

More Particulars of the Dynamite Explosions.

EXAMINATION OF CUNNINGHAM.

Important Clues Discovered by the Police—Press Comment on the Outrages—Extent of the Damage, Etc.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The excitement and anger enkindled by the dynamite explosions still continues. A rumor was current last evening and this morning that Cunningham, who was arrested at the Tower, was to have a hearing today at the Thames police court. The report caused the court and streets in the vicinity to be crowded with excited citizens. Extra police were placed on duty to keep order. The feeling against Cunningham is bitter, and if the crowd once gets its hands on him he will be lynched. Shortly after noon it was learned that detectives had arrested a man in connection with the explosion, and he and Cunningham will be arraigned together at Bow street police court. People in the vicinity of Thames court left in the direction of Bow street court. A letter received by the police yesterday is now believed to be a very important document. In addition to other valuable information, it states St. Paul's cathedral and the office of the *Daily Telegraph* are among the buildings which dynamiters threaten to blow up. Westminster hall and the Tower are closed to-day to every one except government officials engaged in inspecting the structures. Many persons carrying parcels on the streets to-day have been stopped by police and the parcels examined. The approaches to all public buildings are rigidly guarded and nobody allowed to enter without submitting to the closest scrutiny. The tower and parliament house are surrounded by people. Colonel Majendie is minutely examining the scene of the explosions. Immense crowds of people are attracted to the vicinity of the tower and Westminster hall. The two policemen, Cox and Cole, injured by the explosion at Westminster hall are making favorable progress and hope is entertained of their recovery. Irish newspapers denounce the outrage in vigorous terms.

The *Freeman's Journal* says: Only one feeling prevails throughout Ireland regarding the fiendish crime, and that is a deep, earnest sympathy with those injured, and a no less earnest wish that the diabolical authors should be brought to justice. Any man with a touch of human feeling must regret the escape of the miscreants.

2 P. M.—The police have arrested another man on suspicion of complicity in Saturday's crimes.

EXAMINATION OF CUNNINGHAM.

Cunningham was conveyed to the Bow street police court to-day by a strong guard of police and charged on suspicion of complicity in the explosion in the tower of London. The prisoner is 25 years of age, of medium hight, dark hair and eyes, sharp features and a sinister expression. He smilingly surveyed the court and crowd which congregated within to get a glimpse of the alleged dynamiter.

Inspector Abberline deposed that he examined the prisoner at the tower; that he (prisoner) was confined and gave contradictory answers to questions propounded. The prisoner, the inspector said, first gave a wrong address as to his place of abode, then he stated that he lived in Scarboro street, White Chapel, and had worked in the docks at Liverpool until the beginning of the year, when he came to London to try to better himself. He formerly resided in America, and made voyages on the steamship Adriatic, of the White Star line. The inspector further deposed that the prisoner was known at his lodgings in White Chapel as Dalton. A box and bag belonging to the prisoner had been seized by the police, but the contents have not yet been made known. Inquiry by telegraph revealed the fact that Cunningham was unknown at his alleged lodgings at Liverpool. The proprietor of the house there said he could remember no such man as the one described as Cunningham. The prisoner's hands are horny, indicating that he is used to hard work. In speaking he has a strong Irish-American accent. He admitted that the constable was correct in his deposition, but refused to say anything further. He was remanded until Tuesday, February 3.

IMPORTANT CLUE DISCOVERED.

It is reported that the police have discovered an important clue, which they are following with the utmost diligence. Already eight men are under surveillance. It is rumored that several arrests will be made this afternoon. Special precautions have been taken for protection of the stock exchange and the new law courts against dynamite attacks.

Official estimates made by government inspectors place the amount of pecuniary damages wrought by the explosion in Westminster hall, the house of commons and the tower at $700,000.

When Cunningham was first placed under arrest he declined to give his address. Being pressed, he gave several addresses to different questions. Each of these was visited by detectives, and the result was the discovery of a suspicious box and bag at a number given by the prisoner as his place of residence, in Scarboro street, White Chapel.

INFORMATION CALLED FOR.

A notice has been issued by the police authorities, asking all visitors to the parliament building Saturday to give the police any possible information regarding the man and woman seen in the building that afternoon under suspicious circumstances. The woman is believed to have carried dynamite under her cloak. The notice gives the following personal description: The man—Age, 35 to 40 years; hight, 5 feet 10 inches; sallow complexion, chin shaved, fair whiskers and moustache, rather pug nose; wore long, brown overcoat, dark trousers and billycock hat. Woman—Age, 40 years short stature, sallow complexion; wore dark dress and sealskin or imitation sealskin jacket.

Fifteen detectives arrived at Dover from London at midnight last night. Several of them have since departed for various railways to keep a lookout for suspicious persons that may have taken part in the London outrages. Two of them are in close consultation with French detectives. A key was found in possession of prisoner Cunningham which exactly fitted in the door of the residence in White Chapel, claimed by him as his place of abode. Also keys which fitted in the lock of the suspicious bag and box. Cunningham is the only suspect now in custody.

HOW THE MACHINES WORKED.

It is now known that the infernal machines used to cause the disasters were ignited by sulphuric acid, which worked through cotton wool, and ate away a cap beneath. The process occupied twenty minutes' time, and this allowed the conspirators to escape before the explosion took place.

Official notice is posted at entrances to law courts, empowering police to search any bag or parcel before the bearer thereof shall be allowed to enter.

The queen has summoned the controller of the royal household to Osborne house, the queen's residence on the Isle of Wight to describe to her the nature and extent of Saturday's disasters in London.

In the council chamber of the tower of London whole cases made of plate glass a quarter of an inch thick and containing armor, were shattered by the force of the explosion. The wall against which the dynamite was placed is sixteen feet thick, notwithstanding which plastering on the opposite side for a radius of several feet was shaken to the floor, leaving the stonework bared. Several good photographs of this effect of the explosion have been secured.

RUMORED REVELATION.

It is reported Cunningham has made an important revelation, in consequence of which all trains leaving London for seaport towns are accompanied by detectives.

Not the slightest trace of any mechanical apparatus, or of fuse, has been found in the tower or in the parliament buildings. This fact strengthens the opinion that no infernal machine was used to effect the explosions, but that the agency employed was dynamite in some simple form, packages containing five or six pounds of the explosive being deposited in the tower and parliament buildings. The ventilation chamber of the house of commons is a yawning chasm, into which at the moment of the explosion poured many tons of brickwork, masonry and splintered timbers. The electric lighting office of the house of commons and the cables were destroyed, and the apparatus was rendered unfit for use by the explosion.

Closer inspection shows the ruin to be more appalling than at first supposed. The postoffice in the lobby was destroyed and several huge blocks of stone fourteen inches thick and weighing half a ton were upheaved.

The magazine at Hyde Park is patrolled by police.

Great excitement prevails throughout the province of Ulster. Loyal classes attribute the activity among dynamiters to the weak action of the government against conspirators. A meeting has been called to urge the government to enact more rigorous laws against American and other revolutionary agents in England.

INTERVIEWS.

Stepniak, the Russian nihilist, and author and contributor to the London *Times*, in an interview relative to the explosions declared coercion would give outrages a fresh impetus, and it was necessary to work quietly, when outrages would soon cease in England, as they already had in Ireland. A Russian nihilist, he said, was different from an American or Irish dynamiter. In the case of the former, the country was with him, while with the latter, the country hated him.

Michael Davitt was interviewed to-day in regard to the London outrages. He said dynamite operators had few sympathizers in Ireland and less in America than generally supposed. He said he believed Patrick Ford and O'Donovan Rossa were not actuated by mercenary or bloodthirsty motives. Dynamiters consist of two classes—those who are convinced that it is impossible to persuade English statesmen of the reality of Irish grievances by legal methods, and those who have suffered for the Irish cause, and their relatives and friends. Davitt said experience had shown that agitations were without result, while movements bordering on revolt produced different results. He alleged that it was impossible for Rossa to forget the degrading insults received while in the British possessions. Davitt made a charge that the secret police were fostering the outrages through their agents, such as McDermott. They would find their occupation gone unless the scare was kept alive. He said he believed the present outrages were precursors of more desperate and reckless ones in the near future. In conclusion Davitt said: "England can deal a most effective blow to the dynamiters by showing them that the mainsprings of Irish discontent—Dublin castle and landlordism—shall not continue."

WINDSOR CASTLE CLOSED.

An order has been issued from the home office forbidding the admission of visitors to Windsor castle. It has hitherto been an easy matter for any reputable person to gain entrance to the castle, after giving his name and address to the officer in charge of the gates. The state apartments have usually been thronged by tourists from all countries during three days in each week, upon which visitors have been admitted.

The police believe the arrest of Cunningham very important, and hope to be able to establish his connection with dynamiters in America. The police at Liverpool are unable to trace his antecedents, and it is believed he never resided there.

PRESS COMMENT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes an article in which it says it marvels at the fright and flurry exhibited by morning papers, when the whole damage caused by all the dynamite outrages amounts to less than £100,000, and no loss of life has been occasioned by them. The *Gazette* says: "It is both undignified and foolish to scream about America. If O'Donovan Rossa were hanged to-morrow, and the collection of money for the skirmishing fund made a criminal offense, it would fail to stop the outrages." It instances Russia and Germany, where, notwithstanding the silencing of speech and the papers, outrages cannot be stopped. "We must keep cool heads," it says, "strengthen the police force, sharpen the wits of our detectives, and punish heavily assassins and those who aid them. We must discriminate between social and political reform by legal agitation."

The *St. James Gazette* speaks in a similar strain. It advises a modified suspension of the habeas corpus act.

The Outrages Denounced by our Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The *Herald*, referring to the dynamite explosions, says. "We propose, so far as Americans are concerned, that this dynamite business shall be brought to a speedy end. We propose to turn on it the broad daylight of decent public opinion in America. We will place the London police in possession of important facts which our correspondents have been able to glean in Paris. Indignation over the Westminster outrage is all but universal in this city." The *Herald* has opinions of representative men of all professions and trades. With equal unanimity eastern newspapers of all political creeds denounce the outrages as dastardly.

The *Tribune* calls for concerted action on the part of civilized nations for mutual protection against enemies who may be justly designated foes of the human race.

The *Times* says: "Edmunds' bill is the beginning of an attempt in good faith to legislate against preparations here for such crimes as the London explosions, but does not entirely meet the difficulty. The point to be met is, that America constitutes a refuge for Irish dynamiters, where they find recruits for their work and get funds which sustain them. These are not random statements." The *Times* calls for the suppression of certain blatant papers which it denominates "murder prints."

The *Sun* favors Bayard's resolution, but doubts the practicability of Edmunds' bill. It says: "Who expects to see anybody convicted in the United States courts of intent to commit murder with dynamite or intent to aid in the destruction of human life by supplying explosives?"

GENERAL STEWART'S PERIL.

No News Since the Recent Battle—Intense Anxiety Prevailing

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Intense anxiety is felt for the fate of General Stewart. The war office has received no further tidings from him up to noon to-day. Dispatches are expected every hour. Officials make no effort to conceal their deepening disappointment, as they still fail to come. Alarming rumors are flying about the city concerning the fate of the brave fellows who fought at the Abou Klea wells and then disappeared in the desert beyond. The apprehension that a serious disaster has occurred is gaining ground.

The transport Deccan has been ordered in readiness to convey a regiment to Malta, and from there to Egypt, if occasion requires. A dispatch from Alexandria to the Exchange Telegraph Company says General Wolseley has sent reinforcements from Korti to Stewart, and that he himself is about to press forward.

A DISPATCH FROM WOLSELEY.

2:30 P. M.—The war office has just made public the contents of a dispatch received this afternoon from General Wolseley, at Korti. He says he has not yet received any further news from General Stewart. He assures the government that in his opinion there is no cause for anxiety on this long absence of intelligence. The first news of the battle of Abou Klea, which was received at Korti four days after the fight, was brought in by Bashi-Bazouks. The last of these who were following Stewart's army left in a little band that carried the story of the fight across the desert. No information but that brought by these Arabs has yet reached Korti. Whatever additional reports Stewart may have dispatched, Wolseley says, must come by camel carriers, with the ordinary British escort.

ANXIETY INCREASING.

CAIRO, Jan. 26—8 A. M.—There is no news from the front regarding General Stewart, but many unfounded rumors are afloat. Anxiety as to the safety of his force increases hourly.

AN OMINOUS SIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Up to midnight no tidings had been received at the war office from General Stewart. The sudden decision of General Wolseley to go to the front is considered ominous.

THE WEST INDIES.

FIRE AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Five wooden buildings used as barracks situated near Prince castle were burned last night. Loss, $100,000. Strenuous efforts by the firemen prevented the flames communicating with the pyrotechnic buildings and the powder magazine near by. A number of firemen were injured.

No woman can live without some share of physical suffering; but many accept as inevitable a great amount of pain which can be avoided. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was invented by one who understood its need, and had the rare skill to provide a simple, yet admirably effective remedy.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1885.

ST. JOHN AND HIS PARTY.

It [illegible] plain by the testimony presented the [illegible] against the late prohibition candidate [illegible] presidency that there was an attempt [illegible] negotiate with him [illegible] from the canvass, and there are [illegible] in a manner that he was ready to withdraw if he could only [illegible] the receipt of his price. Legate was certainly in communication with him on the subject. The negotiations [illegible] to have failed only because the money was not forthcoming when wanted. The probable [illegible] republican managers, after [illegible] election [illegible] that it was not necessary to buy off St. John.

[illegible] with whom the [illegible] was to be made with St. John [illegible] the name [illegible]. This person is spoken of throughout as St. John's "friend." After chasing the negotiation up and down, from Kansas to Ohio, from Ohio to Pennsylvania, and from Pennsylvania to New York, this "friend" came to the conclusion that the money was not to be had and "left for Kansas in great disgust, agreeing, however, if the matter should be fixed up, to join in a dispatch to St. John to come home to Kansas." From reading all the statements it becomes tolerably clear that St. John was not bought off simply for the reason that Elkins and the others hadn't the money or didn't think it worth while to do it. When St. John was told that his "friend" had become offended and gone home he said to Legate, "Well, I am really glad of it," and went on to say that "the welfare of prohibition was in the future rather than the present," and that "if the republican party was defeated it would disintegrate and the temperance element would form a party that would soon become a power."

This notion that the republican party, if defeated, would disintegrate, and the greater part of its elements would coalesce under the prohibition banner, was one of the delusions nourished by the prohibitionists throughout their campaign. But it is evident first that the defeat has solidified the republican party, and second, that it has produced among the great mass of republicans a bitterly hostile feeling to all prohibition movements. There is not a premonitory symptom of the evolution of a third party, based on prohibition, but there is abundant evidence that great injury has been done to the cause of real temperance reform by this most inconsiderate attempt to form a third party on an impracticable basis. The sincerity of many of those who were thus misled we shall not question, but it is in "conscientious lunacy" that delusions may lurk of the most harmful kind.

But it is probable even yet that there are prohibitionists who are not cured of this mistake. They assume that they have already won the battle, and that the republicans defeated under their own standard, will surrender unconditionally, take a new oath of allegiance, and enter service under a new flag. This is the only possible hope of the prohibitionists, yet nothing could be more absurd. St. John's party does not stand on a single national principle. There are ten or twenty devoted temperance men in the republican party to one in St. John's party, and they have no idea whatever of going over to the little knot of deserters whose aid by a mere chance has contributed to Cleveland's election. The St. John party has no potency or promise of a great future. The greenback party five years ago had vastly better chances than the prohibitionists have to-day. A careful study of the condition of public sentiment and of the history of political parties discloses the utter improbability that St. John's party will be strong enough to elect a single congressman or a single presidential elector at any time in the near future. The analogy between the development of the republican party and the development of St. John's party is wholly fallacious. The greenback party in its incipiency based its hopes on precisely the same analogy. So has every other recent attempt at a new party movement. Every intelligible sign points to the survival of the republican and democratic parties. It is the little third party movements that are ephemeral. The obituaries of little third party movements are scattered all along the pages of our country's history. They died young because they were too good for earth. Any one of them would have transformed society and saved the country, but a mysterious providence cut off their lease of life before they had gotten the great work fairly in hand.

The distinction between the parties is one of broad principles. It is applicable in the mass, but not in the individual. There are many thousands of excellent democrats and there are not a few rascally republicans. Nevertheless, the republican party is the exponent of what is best and most vital in American society and the democratic party is the exponent of what is left. This line is not drawn with any day of judgment clearness. It is a hazy line, and the parties fluctuate and oscillate. Neither side is ever all right, nor ever all wrong. But there is a fundamental difference between the parties, and it is in favor of the republicans. True, the democratic party has existed ever since the beginning of the century that is now growing old, and it promises to last indefinitely or forever. But it is a true opposition party in its history, its composition, and its natural instincts. It is an agglomeration of negative forces. It is a cave of Adullam, a receptacle for all who are discontented and out of sympathy with the progressive movements of the times. It is a party which never has had any constructive programme. It is always heterogeneous in its makeup, but it keeps together and finds new recruits by virtue of a common opposition to the party of progress. So constituted the democratic party has abundant elements of permanence. The republican party is the party of [illegible]. It is the exponent of public progress. For proof of this case, a glance backward over its history. Though now defeated, in some form or other it will live on. But it is evidently a long way yet from going into the chrysalid state. There is exactly room for two political parties in a free country, and no third. A great political party does not spring into existence upon the command of politicians who await its birth and expect to lead it. It is a product of great and wide reaching forces that organize spontaneously to work out their ways and purposes, and therefore the [illegible] men who [illegible] to make one always fail.

[illegible] for commutation of the sentence of J. W. Murray, has gone to Gov. Moody. It [illegible] the opinion of THE OREGONIAN that Murray does not deserve the clemency asked for him. Probably the fact that he killed another person than the one he intended to kill ought not to deepen his guilt, and usually there is a public opinion that goes to some length in excusing a man who takes the life of another who has invaded his home. But in this case there should be attention to the facts. Murray was a worthless, drunken and disagreeable fellow with whom no woman ought to live. His wife refused to live with him, and he, resolving to revenge himself upon a man whom he pretended to suspect of having induced her to leave [illegible] killed his wife's brother. It has since turned out that Murray is [illegible] and had a lawful wife in New York, and that he had deceived the woman whom he was unlawfully married [illegible] character it is hard to suppose that he had any heart to be torn by the refusal of [illegible] to live with him, and therefore the common excuse that men make for the act of the man who kills another to whom his wife's affection has been alienated, cannot be extended to him. His life has been a career of worthlessness and crime, and he ought to be hanged. He is sorry [illegible]. These scoundrels commonly are after sentence of death is pronounced upon them.

The new governor of Kansas was elected on the issue of sustaining the prohibitory law, and he fulfils public expectation in his attitude toward it. At the same time he virtually admits that the law does not accomplish the results desired and expected, and suggests the wisdom of amending it.

STATE REVENUE.

The biennial report of the secretary of state contains a tabular statement of the total valuation of all taxable property in the several counties of the state as returned by the county assessors for the year 1884, together with the amount of taxes levied for defraying the expenses of the state government, which presents a number of interesting points. The total valuation for the state is $78,77[illegible],60[illegible]. Multnomah county has the largest taxable property, $2[illegible], and of course pays the largest total tax [illegible], and it also has the largest increase of taxable property over 1883, having gained $4,[illegible]. The largest percentage of increase over 1883 was made by Umatilla county, its total taxable property in 1884 being $4,[illegible] in excess of $[illegible]. Linn county stands next to Multnomah in total valuation, $6,[illegible], though but little ahead of Umatilla, Marion and Lane [illegible], each having more than four millions. Wasco, Benton and Grant follow in the order named, each having a valuation exceeding three million dollars. Washington, Clackamas, Union and Polk each have more than two million. Clatsop, Coos, Crook and Baker each more than one million. Lake, Klamath, Columbia, Curry, Josephine and Tillamook have each less than one million.

All but six of the counties show an increase over the valuation of 1883. The largest percentage of increase was in Baker. The largest decrease was in Marion, and the next largest decrease in Linn. The valuation of Marion is $4,882,040, $1,751,031 less than in 1883. The decrease in Linn was $584,455. The large decrease in these counties must at once attract attention, and it calls for explanation. It cannot be true that the property of these, two of the richest counties in the state, has diminished in value as these figures would indicate within one year. The figures have a suspicious look, and we understand that the suspicion is supported by facts. The county board of equalization of Marion county, we are informed, made an arbitrary horizontal reduction of the valuation of property as assessed of 20 per cent, which is just about the amount of decrease as shown in this statement. This reduction was made to release Marion county from its obligation to pay its just proportion of the state tax, and to throw a correspondingly unjust burden upon the other counties. It is also evident that the valuation of Linn county was manipulated by the county board or by the assessor for a like reprehensible purpose. Only one county east of the mountains—Crook—shows a decrease from the valuation of 1883. The other counties showing a decrease are Columbia, Douglas and Yamhill. The total state tax is five and six tenths mills. Multnomah county, which contains by the census of 1880 a little more than 14 per cent of the entire population of the state, pays a fraction over 24 per cent of the state tax. In 1883 it paid a fraction over 21 per cent.

From another table in this report we find that the total tax levied for all purposes in the different counties varied from 14 mills in Polk and Linn to 25 mills in Josephine. It was 20 mills or more in Clackamas, Clatsop, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Tillamook and Union. The average for all the counties was eighteen and three-fifths mills. In Multnomah it was sixteen and six-tenths mills.

In 1883 the gross assessed value of all property in the state was $108,648,286. This was diminished by offsets for indebtedness and exemptions to $[illegible]5,306,953. The amount of indebtedness and exemptions for 1884 is not given in this report. In the report of the United States census for 1880 the assessed valuation of the state is said to be 41 per cent of its estimated true value. The assessed valuation for 1884 was at least that per cent less than the true value. If the counties could in some way be induced to desist from their effort to cheat each other in the payment of the state tax, or be prevented by an overruling state board of equalization, it is probable that the assessed valuation would bear a more nearly just proportion to the true value of the property that is liable to taxation. While this would result in an increase of the valuation of taxable property, it would make no difference in the amount of taxes one would have to pay, for the legislature would adjust the tax to the assessed valuation, and an increase of valuation would be followed by a lower rate of taxation.

The members of the Montana legislature appear, from the *New Northwest*, to have a very well assorted collection of religious views, so far as they have any. One is "modest in his religious views," another is "sound and liberal," the liberality of another is the result of his "travels and experience in all sections of the country." One man "not very religiously inclined, began his republican career with Fremont and Dayton, and it is hardly necessary to say that he is a bachelor." Why such a man should necessarily be a bachelor is not apparent, unless it is to be understood that a wife would incline him more towards religion. We might think that this is the case, for of another it is said that "in religion his wife is a Presbyterian." But as soon as we adopt that view we are again bewildered by learning that another man "has a wife and is without any particular religious ideas," and another has a wife and three children, and yet is without "special religious convictions." A man of family, having a wife and two children, a Mason and master of Lodge No. [illegible], is a vestryman of St. Peter's church though not a communicant." It seems that when a Montana bachelor joins a church he is one of the peculiar people, for he is a member of the "Methodist church West." Another man has "Episcopal predilections," and another "is a brother-in-law to the Methodist church." Another is without "religious embarrassments," and still another "has no religious restrictions." Of the rest it probably may be said that their religion is good enough, what there is of it, and there is enough of it such as it is.

In the early part of the century colonization was a favorite scheme with many theorists for solving the slavery problem, and when the American colonization society was formed there were sanguine souls who really expected that it was going to save the country from the troubles which were even then vaguely dreaded. The expectation proved a delusion. The society, it is true, transported a few thousands of blacks across the Atlantic, but the Liberian republic never realized its promise, and to this day is a weak apology for a nation. The war seriously interrupted the society's work, but after peace was restored it resumed operations. Once in a while an item creeps into the papers about a little party of negroes starting for Liberia under its management, but sometimes it hardly gets a mention in a year except when the annual meeting was held, as it was at Washington recently. It seems that the society received $10,673 during 1884, and sent off eighty-one emigrants, making the total number dispatched to Liberia since the colony was established, sixty four years ago, [illegible]. The officers naturally think that the society is a great institution, for it gives them a living, but everybody else sees that it is a mere shell.

The English campaign in Egypt has been a singularly unfortunate one for the world of letters. Several well known correspondents and writers have perished or been made prisoners at the hands of the Arab forces, and the fate of young O'Donovan, the daring hero of Merv, was still fresh in the minds of all when news came of the death of his brave companion in the fields of literature, travel and battle, Colonel Burnaby. The latter was an interesting writer and his "Ride to Khiva" would undoubtedly have been supplemented by a fascinating a volume on the present campaign had the spears of the Arab spared him.

Our dispatches this morning indicate an intention on the part of Italy to co-operate with England in Egypt. The Italian forces already on the way to the latter country are sailing under sealed orders, but it is generally understood that joint action with England in the Soudan is the ultimate object of the expedition.

The election of William M. Evarts to the United States senate in spite of the opposition of the leading wire-pullers of the republican party, indicates that in New York state at least brains and character continue to be vital forces in politics. At first his candidacy was regarded with disdain by the practical politicians, but the popular expression in his favor during the past week, was so marked that legislators who had any regard for their future welfare hastened to record themselves on the side of their constituents. He will be a rare acquisition to a body in which of late years brains have been overshadowed by money.

ABUNDANCE OF MONEY.

It is a notable fact that notwithstanding the prevalence of hard times throughout the whole country there never was such abundance of money in the great money centers as now. Accumulation of funds in New York banks continues to grow even beyond the previously unprecedented total. When the surplus reserves rose to the hitherto unprecedented sum of $[illegible] it was deemed an exceptional [illegible] simultaneous monetary strength and stagnation. Its further increase since the opening of the year to $51,118,000, with cash resources of $159,600,000, shows that the supply of unemployed money in the country is far in excess of what any one had supposed.

The natural tendency of the commercial movements of the country is to increase the New York bank reserve after the 1st of January. The fact that little or no funds moved to the west last fall was taken to indicate that the return of the money at this juncture would be of little importance, and that there were funds employed in commercial movements last fall, which are now concentrating in New York, or the disbursements of dividends and interest have had more effect on the bank deposits than is usually the case.

The fact that during the same week in which this last increase of the bank reserve took place there was a downward tendency in all the speculative staples, adds another proof of what has frequently been asserted that the trouble with business is not lack of funds, but lack of confidence. There is abundance and excess of idle funds, the owners of which would be but too glad to find safe channels of employment. But depositors have little confidence in the ordinary openings for speculative investment, and lenders have still less in the usual offerings for speculative discounts. A very slight retrospect of the events of the past year should be sufficient to convince the impartial observer that they are right.

Nevertheless such an extraordinary and unexampled accumulation of funds must in time force itself to seek investments. There can be little doubt either that the preference when that movement begins will be strongly for sound and reliable forms of investment. People whose interests lie in legitimate forms of property, therefore may perceive in the present abnormal plethora of funds the promise of better times for them.

It is said of Mrs. E. H. Green, the lady who had $26,000,000 of securities in the vaults of John C. Cisco & Son, the suspended bankers, that on one occasion, when she came down town in a stage carrying a bulky parcel containing over $200,000 in negotiable securities to Cisco & Son's for deposit, Mr. Cisco mildly suggested the risk she ran, and said: "You should have taken a carriage." "A carriage, indeed!" she exclaimed, "perhaps you can afford to ride in a carriage. I cannot."

Charles Downing, the aged and well-known pomologist and writer on horticultural subjects, died at his home in Newburg, New York, recently. He was born in 1802 and early in the last generation had already acquired his full measure of fame as an authority upon the cultivation and nomenclature of fruits. Of late years he had dropped out of public view almost entirely, and the news of his death will create surprise in the minds of many who had nearly forgotten his existence.

The dastardly actions of the dynamite faction of Irish agitators has met with general denunciation from all Irish newspapers, as well as the respectable class of nationalists. O'Donovan Rossa is the only person as yet found who does not condemn the deed in unmeasured terms. This blatant apostle of anarchy evidently considers that the depths of the abyss of contempt have not yet been sounded, and offers himself as the plummet.

The fate of General Stewart's band of soldiers is still unsolved, and great anxiety is felt at the London war office. Nearly 200 of the little army of 1000 Englishmen were killed or disabled in the recent battle, and situated as they are, in the midst of a horde of reckless fanatics, in a hostile and inhospitable country, with no immediate hope of succor, their position is certainly one of great danger.

A Massachusetts physician has induced forty young men to stop smoking.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS.

Last night, at 12 o'clock, the steamship Columbia sailed for San Francisco with the following passengers:

Sam Simmons
D Davis & wf
J F James & wf
Mrs Ladd
Mrs Hannah Linery
I D Cross
Joseph Smith
J B Harlan
Ah Yen & wf
P D Sitton
W H Chyson
E S Rothschild
Robert Heyneman
A I Williams
O J O'Brien
Miss Ida Church
Master Leachy
Mrs Cowan
Ed Leake
Master Hughes
W Honeyman,
Ralph Suhil,
Mr Paul M Brennan
M Baumgart
F A Post
F F Beach
W Lippett
Mrs W Lippinger
Mrs S N Wilson
S N Wilson
Mrs A N Mellis
H Hall & wf
E W Taylor
L M Quentin

T B Voorhees, wf & dr
L Chuck & wf
A J Knott
A Brown & wf
Mrs J B Thurman & ch
I E Smith
Mrs S K Price
W H Ross
H Watson
H E Heppner
J G Parker
J C Nixon
B Winebaugh
J H Bennett
Miss L Wilds
Mrs D F Leachy
Mrs Early
Oscar Bohlam
J M Hughes & wf
Mrs Laughlin
W Farrell
C S McLain
F M Keim
W F Fox
C E Allen
Wm Lucas
John L Howard
Mrs J Smith [illegible]
Miss Bertha Dernham
H Dernham
Mrs H Forrest
P Brown
J J Bradley
W Smith

And 51 in the steerage.

PASSENGERS FOR THE NORTH.

The steamship Mexico sailed from San Francisco yesterday with the following passengers for Victoria and Puget sound ports:

Victoria—Mrs Carlo Melville, G Olson, Mrs C Robertson, Miss G Gumpertz, Mrs May Dillon, W J Dillon, M W Murray, Mrs H P Crimen, J Howard, Miss A Keast, P H Gray, Miss Edna Rogers, Peter Burrill, Capt Marden, Mrs Marden, Miss Mamie Doe, Wm Deane, Mrs Renworth, H R Troupe, Jas G Ingram.

Port Townsend—F W James, Mrs James, Miss H James, Master H Leonard, Louis Schiller, A H Wolruth, John H F Peck, Paymaster Webster, Miss Regina Rothschild, Mrs Dr Gilette, R F Delano, Chas M [illegible]rush and wife, T M Hohn.

Seattle—Albert Thompson, Mrs Foster and three children, J G Algar, Mrs L C Algar, Miss Algar, Miss Al Balt, Mrs Wm Walker, Miss Walker, Mrs M D Pease, Mrs J D Arcy, Rev D Hughes, D N Evans, A E MacCluskey, Mrs A A Collins, P Crawford, J W Donley, Capt Douglas, C H Phelps.

Tacoma—Mrs P M Campbell, Mrs E Shering, C M Loust, Myer Kaufman, Geo F Atkinson, F H Rumsted, Charles Davis, C Mott, G Meeker, H W Wheeler, Mrs M Mockbee.

A Poor Weak Sister

[illegible] health and [illegible] unfortunate [illegible] remedy of [illegible] through a [illegible] and the [illegible] troubles a specialty [illegible]

Humbug Anxiety.

[illegible]

It is a long time since there was an administration party in congress. Cannot the democrats do better than this? Will they continue the game of cross purposes between the executive and congress, or develop and sustain an administration party and policy?

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE has proved its efficiency by a test of three-quarters of a century.

Dr. Henley's Celery

Beef and Iron will restore the weak to health and vigor.

ROSEBURG.

The Leading City of Southern Oregon—A Land of Prosperity—Sunshine and Roses.

A person from the eastern or northern states visiting southern Oregon in the winter season cannot but wonder that this garden spot of nature's domain has not long years ago been more thickly settled up and developed, for it would be difficult to conceive of a more pleasant or desirable country. The climate is a happy medium between the extreme heat and cold to be found in all the thickly populated eastern states. The mercury in winter rarely goes below the freezing point and the average heat in summer is not above but 75 degrees. Then the [illegible] pleasure—and everyone wants some [illegible] recreation [illegible] its attractions [illegible] men [illegible] while the fall sport [illegible] Fishing [illegible] north and south [illegible] of the Umpqua river and Deer creek [illegible] with all kinds of wild game [illegible] in quantity [illegible]. What more could [illegible]? As to the sterner realities of life—the task of providing for one's self and family [illegible] clothing and the great [illegible] with such [illegible] by the average [illegible] the accumulation of [illegible] dollar, this locality offers the most [illegible] opportunities. Surrounding this little city there are fertile valleys extending in every direction along the north and south branches of the Umpqua river and Deer creek, composed of a rich black soil which produces immense crops of oats, corn, potatoes, etc., and which is skirted on either side with table lands with a soil of excellent quality for the production of fruits and wheat, but more especially adapted for grazing purposes. An important industry of this particular section is wool-growing and stock raising, stock being able to thrive without care the year round. The annual product of wool for Douglas county is about 600,000 pounds. The wheat product of the county, which is the principal crop, is about 500,000 bushels. Another industry that could be made immensely profitable here is fruit raising. Prunes, apples, pears and peaches thrive well—prunes are remarkably fine, and the present opportunities for marketing them would make them a very profitable crop.

ROSEBURG

Is located on the line of the Oregon and California railroad, 197 miles south of Portland, and about 150 miles from the California line. It was founded in 1852 by Aaron Rose, who has done much for the development of the place and is still living here to enjoy the results of his hard work and good fortune. Among the many generous acts to be credited to him is the donation of three acres of land and $1000 for building the first court house, and also the land and $1400 for the establishment of the fine public school building which now adorns the place. At one time the town of Winchester was a rival of Roseburg, but finally succumbed to the superior location and advantages of the latter, and in 1859 was moved bodily across the river. In 1872 the Oregon and California railroad was completed to this place, and in October of the same year the town was incorporated. These were two most important events for Roseburg, and since that time the population has steadily increased, until now it has reached something like 1700, and with its various advantages will no doubt continue to advance rapidly.

The business establishments embrace seven general mercantile houses, two hardware stores, two flouring mills, four hotels, one bank, three blacksmith shops, two drug stores, four variety stores, two jewelers, three millinery shops, two butcher shops, two livery stables, two cabinet shops, three groceries, two restaurants, twelve saloons, one brewery, two barber shops, two bakeries, six physicians, two dentists, ten lawyers, one foundry, one photograph gallery, two shoemakers, one marble cutter, one furniture store and cabinet shop, and two weekly newspapers.

There are three schools, one public and two private, and five churches, viz: Two Methodist, one Episcopal, one Presbyterian, one Catholic, beside one Baptist to be built the coming summer.

Improvements were made during the past year in the shape of a bridge across the South Umpqua river and the erection of several substantial brick business blocks. At least two more brick business blocks and several private residences will be erected during the coming summer, and a renewed effort made to secure the building of the proposed railroad from Roseburg to Coos Bay.

THE LEADING BUSINESS MEN

Of Roseburg have always shown a commendable spirit of enterprise, among whom may be mentioned S. Marks & Co., dealers in general merchandise. They occupy a very handsome two-story brick building, 38x100 feet in size, which they built in 1878. They carry a stock valued at $50,000 to $75,000, and also buy wool, grain and produce of all kinds. H. C. Stanton, the venerable and popular postmaster, has been a resident of Roseburg since 18[illegible] and has held the position of postmaster since 186[illegible], but is waiting patiently now to hear the horn of Cleveland blow. Mr. S. also carries on a general merchandise business, occupying a two-story brick building, which he put up in 1871. Sheridan Bros., a couple of very energetic and popular young men, suffered a heavy loss by fire last August, but they immediately erected a very handsome two-story brick block, 34x100 feet in size, which they now occupy with a stock of hardware, stoves, etc., carrying an average stock of from $10,000 to $20,000. One of the most extensive business institutions of the place is the Grange Business Association, which, under the able and successful management of Mr. W. T. Owens, has reached an immense business. Last year he bought and shipped 400,000 pounds of wool and over 500,000 bushels of wheat, besides other grain and farm products. J. [illegible] Kuick the jeweler, now occupies a store in one of the new brick buildings recently erected, and has one of the largest and most complete stocks of jewelry, watches, optical goods, etc., to be found in the state.

The United States land office, formerly at Winchester, is now located at Roseburg, with Colonel J. C. Fullerton as receiver and W. F. Benjamin register. They are disposing of an average of 2000 acres per month as homesteads, 1000 acres per month by pre-emption and 300 to 400 acres per month under the timber act. Still they have thousands of acres left yet to dispose of, which is valuable and desirable, and very cheap to actual settlers.

Altogether Roseburg is a clever little city destined to increase with becoming rapidity in future years. B.

FOREST GROVE NOTES

FOREST GROVE, Jan [illegible]

[illegible] put out tickets of their own [illegible]

An Indian boy from the Yakima agency died at the school here last Thursday. Cause, consumption.

Mr. F. T. Harris, who was stricken with paralysis a couple of months since, has almost recovered.

The different churches and Sunday schools of Forest Grove are largely attended and seem to be unusually prosperous.

Dr. Bowlby's new residence is about completed. The painters will be through to-morrow, and the family will move in a few days.

The mortgage tax law has been discussed considerable of late, in this community. A majority seem to be in favor of repealing the law.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Forest Grove was held Saturday evening at which time certain amendments to the city charter were agreed upon.

Messrs. D. [illegible] Stewart, Henry Buxton, Jerome Porter and a few others will attend the meeting of the [illegible] Stock Association to be held in Portland this week.

J. M. Garrison's poultry yards present a fine appearance. He has four yards of Plymouth Rock and one each of Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns and B. B. R. games.

A children's fair was held here last Saturday in the interests of the Christian church. The affair was quite a success in its way, resulting in a snug little sum for the church.

Rev. J. F. Ellis, president of Pacific university, went to Corvallis last Saturday afternoon and preached in the Congregational church of that city Sunday morning and evening. He returned on Monday.

LEBANON NOTES

LEBANON, Jan [illegible]

[illegible] has been appointed clerk of the [illegible] in the house.

A meeting was held a few evenings ago for the purpose of seeing what could be done towards constructing a water ditch from [illegible] Hills, on the Santiam, to this town. It was thought best to have the route surveyed and the probable expense ascertained before organizing a company.

L. Keebler and family, who have been visiting friends in the east for the past two months, have returned home. They express themselves far better pleased than ever with Oregon.

The citizens feel a deep interest in the proposed rebuilding of the narrow gauge railroad, and express a hope that, as Lebanon is almost on an air line with Scio and Brownsville, that the new company will see that it is to the interest of all concerned that this place be not left out

MEETING NOTICES.

A. O. U. W.—Pacific Lodge No. 1 [illegible] JOHN A. [illegible], M. W. [illegible], Recorder.

[illegible] Ball [illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

ROOMS AND BOARD ON [illegible]

FINE DRESS MAKING [illegible]

A [illegible]

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF [illegible]

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT [illegible]

WANTED—SOME FURNISHED [illegible]

GERMAN GIRL WISHES SITUATION [illegible] to cook. Address [illegible]

TO LET—ONE FURNISHED ROOM IN DESIRABLE [illegible]

GENTLEMAN DESIRES SINGLE ROOM WITH board in a private family. Address, giving location and price, [illegible] care Oregonian office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL housework. Good accommodations required. Inquire at [illegible] between Yamhill and Taylor.

HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF THE best paying hotels in the city must be sold at once. Full information given by addressing J. H., care Oregonian office.

CLOAKS—YOUR ONLY CHANCE IN GETTING a [illegible] at BECK, McDONNELL & CO'S, 105 First st. Warranted perfect fitting and stylish.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who understands bookkeeping and is willing to work; wages no object. A1 references. Address [illegible], care Oregonian.

FOR RENT—A DWELLING HOUSE ON Water street, between Meade and Hooker [illegible] per month, including water. Inquire at J. FOLIVKA & CO, 28 Washington street.

WANTED—A BRIGHT BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS of age, to make himself generally useful in wholesale house; good references required. Inquire at 61 Front street.

BR. BARK MALTABAN, CAPTAIN HODGE, now in port. Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. JAS. LAIDLAW & CO., Consignees.

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM, LIMBURGER, etc. Elbe [illegible] Herrings, German Pickles, Sauer Kraut, Pickled Beans, German Smoked Beef Tongues, etc. Assortment of family groceries at lowest rates. Mrs. M. Baum, 86 Morrison [illegible]

THE ARRIGONI.—MRS. ARRIGONI HAS leased the upper portion of Neppach's building, N. W. corner Third and B, and will open the same on February 1st. Thanking old friends for past patronage, a continuance is solicited for the new house [illegible] parlor accommodations.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Oregon Fire and Marine Insurance Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Ladd & Tilton on Tuesday, February [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock P. M. for the election of directors and [illegible] other business as may properly come before the meeting. [illegible] W. W. [illegible] Secretary.

REMOVAL.—TATUM & BOWEN'S MACHINE [illegible] Depot will be [illegible] street between Stark and Oak [illegible] full line of Saw Mill Machinery [illegible] A. [illegible] Agent.

CARD—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: We [illegible]

WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING [illegible]

WANTED—100 axe men for clearing, and same number of rock men for the Canadian Pacific railroad, comfortable quarters and fair wages. Apply to R. D. PITT, 9 Washington street.

PORTLAND BOX FACTORY.

G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN HARLOW & CO. Orders promptly filled. Factory Weidler's Saw Mill. Office, room 10, First National Bank building.

STANDARD BOX FACTORY.

FOOT OF HARRISON ST. DRIED FRUIT, APple and butter boxes, egg cases, chicken coops, all kinds of packing boxes. J. MOSER & SON. [illegible]

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

—OF—

[illegible]

We [illegible] at No 132 Third st., bet. Washington and Alder streets,

ON THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1885,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

[illegible]

ALSO

[illegible]

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

WANTS

EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY YOUNG MAN [illegible] work and bookkeeper and [illegible] Address [illegible] care Oregonian.

WANTED TO RENT A DAIRY FARM NEAR [illegible] Address ALFRED HERZIG, West [illegible] Washington [illegible]

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO FORM the acquaintance of a lady with a view [illegible] Address ENTRE NOUS, care [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

TEN EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS TO ACT AS general agents [illegible] Oregon and Washington Ter. [illegible] BANCROFT & CO, 721 Market st. S. F.

SURE SALES, BIG PROFITS ON OUR SPLENdid new [illegible] books. Active men and women wanted [illegible] of territory [illegible] PUBLISHING CO., [illegible] Sutter st., San Francisco.

TWO SMART YOUNG LADIES TO SELL ELECtric Magnetic [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

HELP WAITING FOR PLACES; WOMEN'S room MRS. PLATO [illegible]

HELP WANTED

HELP—GOOD PLACES, GIRLS [illegible] women's room Mrs. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

NEW MARKET THEATER.

[illegible] Four Nights [illegible]

UNDER THE GASLIGHT!

JOSEPH R. GRISMER, PHOEBE DAVIES

And their Splendid Company [illegible]

The Great Hit [illegible] The Celebrated Bingo Swarry—The Unapproachable Sensation of the Railroad Scene in all its details.

[illegible]

IN PREPARATION—MICHAEL STROGOFF.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

Corner East Park and Washington streets. [illegible]

IMMENSE SUCCESS

TO-NIGHT at [illegible]

PRINCE METHUSALEM.

[illegible]

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

[illegible] wood—[illegible] per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Boss Saloon will be promptly attended to. W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

For a good Glass of Beer go the "Boca," Second and Ash.

TO LET—ROOMS

FRONT ROOM, BAY WINDOW, FURNISHED [illegible] Jefferson.

FOR RENT—LARGE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with fire, bath and gas, from $[illegible] upward. [illegible]

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS—UNFURNISHED complete [illegible] as desired; also furnished rooms [illegible]

THREE FOUR OR FIVE UNFURNISHED OR [illegible]

THE DIRECTORY [illegible]

SOUTH AND EAST FRONT ROOMS FURNISHED [illegible]

THE [illegible] FIRST STREET [illegible]

ROOM [illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—[illegible] cars. Inquire [illegible] Morrison st [illegible]

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES

FOR RENT MARCH 1ST [illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible] ROOMED TWO-STORY HOUSE with [illegible] 146 College st.

FOR RENT—[illegible] CORNER [illegible]

ROOMS TO RENT—[illegible] A HOUSE OF [illegible] ROOMS. Apply at 22 Ninth st.

FOR RENT—NEW HOUSE WITH MODERN IMprovements; $[illegible] per month. [illegible] Stark street.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE S. W. cor. G and Thirteenth street. Inquire of T. J. O'BRIEN, 88 First street.

BOARD AND ROOMS

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room [illegible] with or without board [illegible] Seventh street.

FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE with or without board at 188 E. Pine st.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TWO UPRIGHT [illegible] PIANOS, nearly new, being used only a few months [illegible] will be sold at great discount. This is a FIRST RATE INVESTMENT, as their rent is now yielding [illegible] Need of cash for immediate use is only reason for selling. Address L. H. C., Oregonian office.

THIS IS A BARGAIN AND NO CLEARANCE sale. Household furniture for sale on account of leaving the country. House to rent if desired. For particulars call at G and H East Portland or at Hoexter & May, 114 and 116 Front street.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE—AT THE County Court House at 10 A. M. [illegible] current with [illegible] without reserve by the master in chancery [illegible] the south [illegible] Caruthers addition to Portland, with fine residence, coach house [illegible] on corner of First and Hooker streets.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL & SASH & DOOR Factory. Everything in first class running order, good steam engine, planers, stickers and saws, and all the machinery required, together with the building and unexpired lease. [illegible] factory now in operation [illegible] full supply of material on hand. To a person [illegible] understands the business a rare bargain. Apply in person or by letter to WM. HOWE, Astoria, Or.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM SCHOONER EMMA Hume. Dimensions of hull and machinery as follows:

Length 1[illegible] feet.
Breadth, [illegible] feet.
Depth of hold 10 feet.
Registered tonnage [illegible]
Actual carrying capacity [illegible] tons.

MACHINERY AND BOILERS

One compound engine [illegible] high pressure 4x20 low pressure [illegible] two marine boilers, 66 in. diameter, [illegible] ft. long [illegible] thick, [illegible] tubes, [illegible] in diameter in each, steam drum and all connection complete.

This vessel is new and will [illegible] will steam at least ten miles per hour; cost not less than $34,000, but will be sold at a much less figure.

For further information apply to JAMES LOTAN, Trustee, Portland, Or.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

"LITTLE HOMES" & 40 ACRE TRACTS OF land within [illegible] mile of the city limits of East Portland at [illegible] you can have it at $60 per acre; buy one and stop paying rent; wood and water. See HARRISON [illegible] OATMAN, No. 7 Stark street, Portland.

FOR SALE AT 50 PER CENT LESS THAN ITS value 1700 acres of prairie, all improved. Inquire of C. B. MOORES, Salem.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST farms in Yamhill county. If you mean business call at our office and we will go with you to see it. CREIGHTON & CO., Real Estate Agts., 3 Stark.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR $[illegible] IN LOWAN'S ADDItion to the town of La Camas, W. T. La Camas is the best location in the [illegible] town on the Columbia river. Newcomers are invited to come and see for themselves how cheaply they can secure a home. R. [illegible] COWAN.

BUSINESS SPECIALS

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE [illegible] taken [illegible] A. PLUMMER to a partnership in our business [illegible] WHITTIER, FULLER & CO. San Francisco, Jan. [illegible]

A. L. FRANCIS, PROFESSIONAL TUNER AND repairer of Pianos, Pipe and Reed Organs. Orders left at the [illegible] store or residence [illegible] Second st.

ROOFS, ROOFS! REMEMBER C. F. Parsons' Patent Roofing Composition excels all others. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible] Oak st.

MME. MIZPAH, THE EMINENT REVEALER and fortune teller, the Le Normand of America. Now is your chance to consult one of the most noted clairvoyants [illegible] 173 Third [illegible]

ROBERT E. LOUTTIT—FARRIER AND HORSEshoer, at the corner of G and Seventh, will give special attention to corns and heel bruises caused by bad shoeing, also all classes of wagon repairing.

STONE'S CANDIES ARE SUPERB. Cor. First & Ash.

ORANGES, LEMONS, LIMES, CHESTNUTS, Figs, Dates, and Gold Fish, wholesale and retail. [illegible] cor. First and Ash sts.

A. I. WELLER & CO., CIGAR MANUFACTURers & Jobbers, First and Alder streets, Portland, Oregon. [illegible] Factory No [illegible]

NEW STORE—KWONG [illegible] & CO., 50 [illegible] st. bet. Alder and Morrison. Importers, general Chinese merchandise; also contractors for Chinese labor.

MADAME BELLMERE, FORTUNE TELLER, 122 Washington street, McGinn's new block, bet. Sixth and Seventh streets, room 5, fee $1; hours from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. [illegible]

COLLECTIONS MADE AND CONFIDENTIAL [illegible] business [illegible] faithfully attended [illegible] WELCH [illegible] First [illegible]

WM. GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot water heating a specialty. Corner Third and Alder sts., Portland.

FINANCIAL

$300—HALF INTEREST IN PROFITABLE business; [illegible] Apply to A. J. WELCH, 1[illegible] First st.

$800 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN AN old established business [illegible] Apply A. J. WELCH, 1[illegible] First street.

$500—PARTNER WANTED; MANUFACturing [illegible] per cent profit [illegible] demand [illegible] Apply to A. J. WELCH, 1[illegible] First st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON COLlateral of any kind. Notes discounted. A. J. WELCH, 1[illegible] First st.

THE LARGEST INTEREST FOR MONEY CAN be obtained through my office with perfect security. Persons having money to bank [illegible] no interest would do well to call on me. A. J. WELCH [illegible] First st.

FOR SCHOOL CLERK.

J. M. CAYWOOD, [illegible] candidate for school clerk [illegible]

FOR SCHOOL CLERK.

TO THE VOTERS OF SCHOOL DISTRICT NO 1 [illegible] Portland, Or. [illegible]

W. L. CHITTENDEN.

Portland, Or., Jan. 17, 1885.

SCHOOL CLERK.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS A CANDIDATE for Clerk of School District No. 1 [illegible] GEORGE P. LENT.

[illegible]ZES! [illegible]ZES!

For [illegible] at the

OREGON STEAM BAKERY

Of Labbe, Hoelbing & Voss.

M. WERTHEIMER, [illegible] FRIEDMAN, Superintendents.

SHANNON & CO.,

DEALERS IN—

Victoria City Real Estate.

[illegible] Victoria, B. C.

C. H. WILCOX,

News Dealer & Stationer.

All the Leading Newspapers and Periodicals in stock. Subscriptions a specialty. S. W. corner First and Oak sts., Portland, Or.

J. J. Jennings, *Oysters, Fish, Poultry and Game, SW. corner Fifth and Washington.*

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

L. N. GILMAN. C. M. [illegible]

GILMAN & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants. No. 42 First St. bet. Pine and Ash.

AUCTION SALES of real estate, furniture, merchandise, horses, cattle, buggies, etc. Regular days—Tuesdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE.

We will dispose of, by auction at our store, No 42 First st.,

ON TUESDAY, JAN 27, at 10 A. M.

A full and well assorted line of

[illegible]

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between [illegible] Pope and W. S. Redding, under the firm name and style of [illegible] Redding, has terminated on the [illegible] Geo. P. [illegible] will continue the business at the [illegible] Wool Exchange, warehouse, Terminal [illegible]

Portland, Or., Jan. 1, 1885. GEO. POPE.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNdersigned having purchased the entire stock, business and interests of Messrs. Hodge, Davis & Co., [illegible] Woodard & Co. have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the jobbing and wholesale drug and druggists' sundries business in this city under the name and style of SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD.

With thanks for the patronage extended to the old firms we hope by personal attention and regard to the wants of the trade to merit a continuance.

GEO. W. SNELL.
SAMUEL HEITSHU.
C. H. WOODARD.
F. E. ARNOLD.

Portland, Or., Jan. 1, 1885.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPOUND, CYLINDER & LUBRICATING OILS.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, 33 Front st., Portland, Or., sole agents. [illegible] are largely used in San Francisco, California, the East, England, Australia [illegible] are unequalled in efficiency and economy.

BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL [illegible]

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, 33 Front st., Portland, Or., sole agents for the celebrated Lake Boat Rigs and small engines for general work.

IRON & WOODWORKING MACHINERY.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, 31 Front st., Portland, Or. Iron and Wood Machinery.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. E. MASON (LATE OF [illegible]), Mason and successor to H. [illegible] grocer and commission merchant, Nos. [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND [illegible] grocer, dealer in ship stores [illegible] seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc. [illegible] Alder sts., Portland, Or.

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION [illegible] importer of and dealer in tropical [illegible] green, dried and canned fruits, nuts [illegible] raisins, 122 First st. Consignments of [illegible] California produce solicited.

J. COHN & BRO., 170 FRONT STREET [illegible] and country produce a specialty.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERS [illegible] naval stores, 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND [illegible] Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

I. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION merchant and produce dealer, 142 Front [illegible]

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS, Commission Merchants, agents for the Ar [illegible] Pipelage Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. [illegible]

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. [illegible]) commission merchants in general [illegible] duce, 111 Front st., between Washington [illegible]

GIBSON, CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND commission Merchants, specialties—wheat [illegible] mon, grain bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and [illegible] Portland, Or.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

JOS. WAGNER & CO., FLOURING MILL [illegible] exclusively. All kinds of flouring mill [illegible] No. 24 N. Front street. See circular.

RUSSELL & CO., 188 AND 190 FRONT [illegible] manufacturers of Threshers, Horse Powers, [illegible] Mill and Portable Traction and Stationary [illegible]

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT [illegible] importer and dealer in farm and mill [illegible] 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS [illegible] Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher [illegible] Header, Schuttler Wagons, Front, First and [illegible]

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE [illegible] machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, [illegible] etc., portable and stationary engines, saw mill, grist mill machinery a specialty; rubber and [illegible] belting.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. R. B. GLISAN, RESIDENCE COR. [illegible] teenth and I. Office Second and Ash.

DR. C. E. GEIGER—HOMEOPATHIST AND [illegible] geon. Cambridge building, Third and [illegible]

DR. A. C. PANTON HAS REMOVED TO [illegible] 6 and 7 Reid's block, cor. First and Pine, [illegible] occupied by Dr. Urquhart.

DR. OTTO S. BINSWANGER HAS MOVED [illegible] cor. Third and Morrison sts., above Cohen [illegible] Abbel's store. Telephone 27.

WM. McLAIN, VETERINARY SURGEON, graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, [illegible] Hibbard & Frazier's stables, Fifth and Taylor [illegible]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, cor. N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, [illegible] Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE [illegible] Forwarding and Commission Merchants, [illegible] and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHROP & STURGIS—SODA AND [illegible] eral waters, 93 and 95 Oak st., cor. [illegible] phone 126, Portland, Or.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS.

SAM J. GORMAN—MERCHANDISE [illegible] and manufacturers agent, [illegible] Washington [illegible]

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

L. SILBERSTEIN & CO., WHOLESALE [illegible] 143 Front street.

SADDLERY.

J. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS [illegible] ware, 74 Front st., Portland, O.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WILZINSKI BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE DEALers in fine cigars, 141 Front st., [illegible] of Steinman, Lachman & Co., San Francisco.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, [illegible] 85 [illegible] Portland, Or.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. HAWGOOD, CIVIL ENGINEER, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. Labbe Building, 90 Washington st., Portland, Oregon.

MINING MACHINERY.

PARK & LACY, MILL, RAILWAY & [illegible] chinists' supplies a specialty. [illegible]

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, COR. F and Third sts.—[illegible] cutters, and machinery of all [illegible] and moulding tools to order.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

J. ELBERT BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS [illegible] Bradley, C. D. Henry, 10 Front, bet. Washington [illegible] Stark sts. Leather and Findings. Shoe [illegible]

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

V. F. SMITS' SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKER, 31 North Front st., Portland, Or.

OILS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.

KELLY, DUNNE & CO., PAINTS, OILS [illegible] Varnishes, Brushes, [illegible] Front st., [illegible]

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS [illegible] and 84 Front st., Portland, Or.

[illegible]

Is an elegant article for nourishing and whitening the skin, for concealing freckles, and [illegible] it cannot be [illegible] moving tan and sunburn. Manufactured and sold by [illegible] 50 cents per bottle. JOHN A. CHILD & CO., Druggists, Cor. Morrison and Second Sts. Portland.

SKATES! SKATES! SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Prices reduced on Club [illegible] Skates. WEISTER & CO., 47 New Montgomery St., S. F.

EVERDING & FARRELL,

DEALERS IN

Hay, Bran, Middlings, Chops, Oats, Wheat, Oil Meal, and Feed of all kinds; also Groceries and Provisions. FRONT AND ALDER STREETS.

[illegible]

Enclose 10 cents and the address of an [illegible] this office for a copy. The best medium [illegible] the east.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

L. N. GILMAN C. M. STEVE

GILMAN & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merch[illegible]
No. 42 First St. [illegible] Pine and Ash.

AUCTION SALES of real estate, furniture, [illegible] merchandise, horses, cattle, buggies, etc. Regular days—Tuesdays & Fridays at 10 o'clock A.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE.

[illegible] at our salesr[illegible]

ON TUESDAY, JAN. 27, at 10 A. M.

[illegible]

GILMAN & CO., Auction[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO EXI[illegible] ing between Geo. Pope and W. S. Redding, do[illegible] business under the firm name and style of Pope [illegible] Redding has terminated [illegible] the 1st day of Janu[illegible] 18[illegible]. Geo. Pope will [illegible] the business at the [illegible] Wool Exchange warehouse, Terminal block.
Portland, Or., Jan. 1, 1885. GEO. POP[illegible]

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—THE UND[illegible] signed having purchased the entire stock[illegible] business [illegible] of Messrs. Hodge, Davis & Co. [illegible] Woodard & Co. have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the imp[illegible] ing and wholesale drug and druggists sundries business in his [illegible] under the name and style of SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODAR[illegible]. With thanks for the patronage extended old firms, we hope by personal attention and a regard to the wants of the trade to merit a liberal continuance.
GEO. W. SNELL,
SAMUEL HEITSHU,
C. H. WOODARD,
F. K. ARNOLD.
Portland, Or., Jan. 1, 1885.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPOU[illegible] CYLINDER & LUBRICATING OIL.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 33 Front st., Portland, Or., sole ag'ts. These lu[illegible]cants are largely used in San Francisco through[illegible] California, the East, England, Australia, &c. They are unexcelled in efficiency and economy.

BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL POWE[illegible]

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 33 Front st., Portland, Or., sole agents for Will[illegible] celebrated Lake boat Rigs and small engines for [illegible] eral work.

IRON & WOODWORKING MACHINE[illegible]

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 33 Front st., Portland, Or. Iron and Woodwork[illegible] Machinery.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. S. MASON (LATE OF McCRAKEN & C[illegible]) son and successor to H. Abraham), whol[illegible] grocer and commission merchant. Nos. 2 and 4 [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RET[illegible] grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and [illegible] seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. cor. F[illegible] and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHA[illegible] importer of and dealer in tropical and domes[illegible] green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates, [illegible] 122 First st. Consignments of Oregon [illegible] California produce solicited.

G. COHN & BRO., 170 FRONT STREET, FA[illegible] and country produce a specialty.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY A[illegible] naval stores, 18 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODU[illegible] Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION ME[illegible] chant and produce dealer, 142 Front street.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS A[illegible] Commission Merchants, agents for San [illegible] Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WES[illegible]) commission merchants in general and dairy pro[illegible] duce, 121 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

GIBSON, CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND CO[illegible] mission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, s[illegible] hon, grain bags, etc. N. W. cor. Front and Ash st[illegible] Portland, Or.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

JOS. WAGNER & CO., FLOURING MILLS E[illegible] clusively. All kinds of flouring mill machin[illegible] No. 24 N. Front street. See circular.

RUSSELL & CO., 158 AND 160 FRONT STR[illegible] manufacturers of Threshers, Horse Powers, S[illegible] mills and Portable, Traction and Stationary Engine[illegible]

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPA[illegible] importer and dealer in farm and mill machin[illegible] 3 and 76 Front st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKE[illegible] Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher, Hai[illegible] leader, Schuttler Wagons, Front, First and Vine st[illegible]

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FA[illegible] machinery and dealers in agricultural im[illegible] ments, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriag[illegible] portable and stationary engines, saw mills [illegible] mill machinery a specialty, rubber and lea[illegible] ing.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. R. GLISAN, RESIDENCE COR. N. EIGH[illegible] teenth and I. Office Second and Ash. 15[illegible]

DR. C. E. GEIGER—HOMEOPATHIST AND SU[illegible] geon. Cambridge building, Third and Morris[illegible]

DR. A. C. PANTON HAS REMOVED TO ROOM[illegible] 6 and 7 Beld's block, cor. First and Pine st[illegible] occupied by Dr. Urquhart.

DR. OTTO S. BINSWANGER HAS MOVED [illegible] cor. Third and Morrison sts. above Coblent[illegible] [illegible] store. Telephone 131.

W. M. McLAIN, VETERINARY SURGE[illegible] graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. O[illegible] Goddard & Frazier's stable, cor. Fifth and Taylor.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR[illegible] ner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCER[illegible] and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front [illegible] Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCER[illegible] Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. [illegible] and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHROP & STURGIS—SODA AND MI[illegible] eral waters, 93 and 95 Oak st., cor. Fifth. [illegible] phone 128. Portland, Or.

MERCHANDISE BROKERS.

WM. J. GORMAN — MERCHANDISE BROKE[illegible] and manufacturers' agent, 1 Washington st[illegible]

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

SILBERSTEIN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALE[illegible] 143 Front street.

SADDLERY.

SHERLOCK SADDLERY, HARNESS, HA[illegible] ware, 74 Front st., Portland, O.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VILZINSKI BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE DEAL[illegible] ers in fine cigars, 141 Front st., Portland; Brun[illegible] Sideman, Lachman & Co., San Francisco.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHE[illegible] 1860. Portland, Or.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. HAWGOOD,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.
Labbe Building, 20 Washington St.,
Portland, Oregon.

MINING MACHINERY.

[illegible] & LACY MILL, RAILWAY & M[illegible] [illegible] a specialty. 66 North Front.

MACHINISTS.

JENKMAN & WOLFE, MACHINISTS, CORN[illegible] and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, [illegible] and machinery of all descriptions; pla[illegible] moulding tools to order.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

[illegible] BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS T[illegible] Bradley & Doheny, 19 Front, bet. Washington a[illegible] [illegible] Leather and Findings, Shoe Store Supplie[illegible]

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

[illegible] SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKE[illegible] [illegible] First st., Portland, Or.

OILS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.

[illegible] & CO., PAINTS, OILS, [illegible] Varnishes, Brushes. 4 Front st., Portland.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

[illegible] IMPORTER[illegible] and 8 Front st., Portland, Or.

Snow Flake

[illegible] article for nourishing and whitening [illegible] excelled. [illegible]

JOHN A. CHILD & CO., Druggists,
[illegible] Morrison and Second sts., Portland.

SKATES! SKATES!
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
[illegible]
[illegible]ISTER & CO., 17 New Montgomery St., S[illegible]

EVERDING & FARRELL,
DEALERS IN
Bran, Middlings, Chops, Oats, Wh[illegible]
Oil Meal, and Feed of all kinds; also
Groceries and Provisions.
[illegible] STREETS.

[illegible]

[illegible] 10 cents and the address of an eastern [illegible] [illegible] office for a copy. The best medium to circul[illegible] east.

The Oregonian.

FOUR-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1885

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
BY MAIL (POSTAGE PREPAID), IN ADVANCE.

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Daily with Sunday, per month	[illegible]
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Daily with Sunday, per year	[illegible]
Sunday, per year	2 50
Sunday and Weekly, per year	4 00
The Weekly, per year	[illegible]
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.	
Daily per week, [illegible] Sunday excepted	[illegible]
Daily per week, delivered, Sunday included	[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, [illegible] P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Bar'm'r	Ch'ge in 8 Hours	Ther	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olympia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roseburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red Bluff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sacramento	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendocino	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tatoosh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Maximum [illegible] minimum [illegible]

THE NEW YEAR'S NUMBER.

Copies can be had at the various news stands and at this office. No better medium to send to Eastern people. Mailed from this office to any address in the United States for the price—10 cents per copy.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

Will be paid for detection and conviction of any one stealing THE OREGONIAN from its city subscribers.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

Passed Huntington yesterday to arrive here this morning: P. S. Denny, James Simpson, E. P. Blanchard and E. H. Merrill.

BRIEF MENTION.

The First Street bridge is now passable for wagons.

—The postoffice employes have had their photographs taken in a group.

Classes in elocution, German and gymnastics at the Y. M. C. A. to-night.

Reports from the inland empire show no change from steady cold weather.

Charles Reed, arrested yesterday morning for striking a Chinaman, was fined $5.

Passengers by the Short Line are being transferred regularly from Union to Telocaset.

Judge Smith will call the calendar of the state circuit court on Thursday, and set down several cases for trial.

The steamer Vancouver reached Vancouver yesterday, the ice on the north bank of the Columbia having gone out.

The Queen of the Pacific passed Hunters at 2:30 yesterday. About 4 a very heavy fog settled and she anchored for the night.

Charles E. Jones, the burglar and sneak thief sentenced to six years in the penitentiary, was taken to Salem by Sheriff Jordan yesterday.

A. A. McKinnie, of this city, has sold to Ira Millard, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, 7123 acres of timber land near Gray's Harbor, W. T., for $50,000.

The suit brought in the state circuit court some time since to contest the will of the late Elosia Harvey, has been settled by agreement and proceedings stopped.

William Jones and John Riley, who had a fight and fell into the hands of the police, were fined $10 each. Riley had money and purchased his liberty, but Jones went to jail for five days.

Thomas Leach, an 8-year-old boy whose parents reside near Versley's mill, was sent to school at the usual hour yesterday morning, and had not returned home at a late hour last night. His parents were very uneasy about him and left a description of him at the police office.

I. R. Dawson, as assignee of several mercantile houses here, commenced suit in the state circuit court yesterday against Martin & Lewith, of Sprague, to recover $1546 72. The defendants were in business at Sprague and were burned out on Sunday. They had an insurance policy in the Liverpool, London and Globe, which was attached by Sheriff Jordan.

PERSONAL

Mr. C. H. Prescott and family returned Sunday.

Mr. A. J. Megler, of the Occident at Astoria, is at the Gilman.

Mr. Robert J. Slater, son of the senator, is in the city and will return to Salem this evening.

Mr. H. S. Rowe, superintendent of the O. R. & N., left last night for the blockade on the Baker City branch.

Vice-president Oakes of the Northern Pacific, who arrived here Sunday, will leave for St. Paul Wednesday evening.

The Coming Gun.

We have just received direct from the manufactory by express, the first shipment of the celebrated Smith Breech-Loading Shotguns, manufactured by L. C. Smith, Syracuse, New York. For sale by William Beck & Son, 165 Second street.

Visitors to Oakland, Or., should stop at the Depot Hotel. Accommodations first class. Prices reasonable. Richard Thomas, proprietor.

Ladies! Ladies! Ladies!

To my customers who could not find it convenient to attend my late auction sales at the hours designated, I now offer a special opportunity to obtain bargains at private sale at auction prices. This offer can only be continued for one week. This is by far the best chance ever given to the ladies of Portland to get elegant velvets worth $3, for $1.50 per yard, and all wool dress goods worth $1 25 for 50 cents. Silks, satins, suits and cloaks in proportion.
J. PIGER,
No. 1[illegible] First street.

Burlington Route.

ALL TRAINS RUNNING ON TIME. Tickets are now on sale to all points east and southeast over the Old Reliable Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Pullman sleepers, the finest dining cars in the world. Everything first class. Call on A. L. Maxwell, ticket agent, foot of Ash street, [illegible] when going east. Be sure your tickets read over the Burlington route.

The Pacific Express Company.

This company is now prepared to transact a general express business via San Francisco, Portland and points on Short Line, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. It operates in twenty states and territories and has reliable connections to all parts of the United States and Europe. For rates and other information apply at Nos. 5 and 7 Washington street.
B. H. BROWNING, Joint Ag't Pacific and Northern Pacific Express Companies.

The Quaker Dairy.

No. 32 Yamhill street, open day and night. Hot rolls and muffins, all varieties, chops, steaks, oysters, etc. cooked to order at all hours.

The proper Card [illegible] to take from the Theater [illegible] of the E. C. and B. [illegible] Drivers [illegible]

New and cheap edition of [illegible] author of Leavenworth Case [illegible]

CITY NOTICES.

Prentice's Music Store.

Go to Keith's for oysters.

Best concert and party music, [illegible] Morris [illegible]

Cash butcher, choice cuts, Duffy, First and Jefferson.

WISDOM'S PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY, First and Stark streets.

PIONEER WOOD YARD—At the old stand, foot of Morrison street.

Barber [illegible]

Ferguson's hair cutting headquarters, No. 30 Stark street. Every man at [illegible]

Steinway & Sons pianos—[illegible] world. H. Sinsheimer, agent, 214 First street.

[illegible] to the [illegible] Hotel, First and [illegible]

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Cosmopolitan, corner First and Alder.

After the opera [illegible] go to Fred Erns' for [illegible] and Refreshments. Casino building.

Everybody takes coffee at H. Greene's Bon Ton Coffee house and check restaurant, 8 North First.

Order carriages [illegible] at the Cornett stables. Only $[illegible] couple to and from [illegible] parties and theatres.

GARRISON'S SEWING MACHINE STORE, 1[illegible] Third Street, Portland, Or. General agent for the two favorites, the White and Household, dealer in all standard sewing machines, oil, needles, attachments and genuine parts. Machines repaired and warranted.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

DANDRUFF
Is Removed by the Use of Cocoaine,
And it stimulates and promotes the growth of the hair.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts [illegible]

[illegible]

Pond's Extract [illegible]

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites [illegible]

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, [illegible] Washington street, ends all. Oysters in every style.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ASSAULTED AN OFFICER.—[illegible] Wilhelm, the well known barber, was arrested [illegible] for assaulting Thomas C. Ellington, an officer of Multnomah county, on Saturday evening. The "assaulted" [illegible] deputy road supervisor of district No. [illegible] from Mr. Wilhelm's account [illegible] a gentleman. Several days ago [illegible] notice a Wilhelm [illegible] pay his road tax, [illegible] the 1st of February. On Saturday Ellington called at the house and told Wilhelm's [illegible] that unless she paid the [illegible] sheriff would forthwith [illegible] turn them out of house and home. Mrs. Wilhelm, in her innocence and desire to protect her husband from such a calamity, paid [illegible] When Wilhelm returned in the evening and heard how Ellington had obtained [illegible] money [illegible] before it was due, a fit of righteous indignation [illegible] and he sought the deputy road supervisor of district No. [illegible] He was not slow to express his opinion of the act. Presently Ellington, who struck him. "I did not think he was going to stand up and [illegible] defend himself," said Wilhelm to a reporter. "But who licked?" asked the reporter. "Well, I didn't get much hurt," responded Wilhelm. He will have an examination before Justice Greene to-day.

ASKING DEED TO BE SET ASIDE.—The Multnomah street railway company commenced suit yesterday in the state circuit court against M. M. and Isaac Harris. The complaint alleges that on the 5th of December, 1883, plaintiff sued James Pool and L. H. Rothschild in a justice court and received judgment for $250 and the costs, amounting to $4[illegible] 7. Rothschild appealed the case and filed the necessary undertaking, with M. M. Harris as surety, that on the 10th of December, 1884, plaintiff duly recovered judgment in the state circuit court on said appeal, for $250 and costs and disbursements amounting to $347 95. Execution was issued and returned unsatisfied. James Poland and L. H. Rothschild are wholly insolvent and destitute of property. That at the time M. M. Harris entered into the above undertaking and appeal bond he was the owner of lot 3 in block 2 in Caruthers' addition, worth about $1500, and for the purpose of avoiding his liability he deeded the lot to his brother Isaac Harris, who accepted the same and falsely and fraudulently caused the same to be recorded. Wherefore it is prayed that the court will decree the said deed fraudulent and order the property to be sold and the proceeds, or as much thereof as is necessary, applied to pay the above judgment and costs.

FOR LANDER ROBBED IN BOSTON.—A late number of the Boston Daily Globe contains the following, in which the victim is a Portlander now completing his studies in the east. "Friday evening about 9 o'clock while Dr. Osmon Royal, resident surgeon of the Concord Street Homœpathic hospital, was walking on Swett street, near Dorchester avenue, he was seized by two men while a third stepped out from a neighboring doorway and leveled a revolver at his head. The ruffians took his watch, a pocketbook containing $30 in money, a lot of papers and his case of surgical instruments. He induced them to return his case of instruments, as they evidently did not know their value, but when he tried to get back his papers by saying that they were of no value to any one but himself, one of them forced the muzzle of a revolver into his mouth and ordered him to keep quiet. They then disappeared down one of the dark side streets." A letter to his brother, Professor Ladru Royal, of the Oregon City school, states that the papers were returned in a package, with a note over the signature of Jesse James, Jr., thanking him for the watch and cash, and hoping that some fine evening they might meet again.

HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of January 15 pays Portland's illustrated magazine a well merited compliment, as follows: The *West Shore* means something quite different in Oregon from what it does in Wall street. It is the title of a very creditable monthly newspaper at Portland, about the size of the *Nation*, handsomely printed and illustrated. The bound volume for 1884 contains very satisfactory lithographs of the most striking scenery of the Pacific northwest, its rivers and snow-clad mountains, its large towns and their finest buildings. Nothing gives a better idea of the degree of advancement of that region than the stately blocks, hotels, churches and school houses and residences of Portland, Tacoma and other towns. The illustrations also include Montana and the Yellowstone park. Any one who wishes to become posted on this region and who wants a souvenir of a visit to it will find it in the *West Shore*.

THE BAPTIST REVIVAL.—The revival at the First Baptist church continues to-night. These meetings have been in progress for eight weeks with a constant increase in spirit and attendance. During this time more than 100 men and women have manifested an interest in the Gospel. On Friday night the vestry was crowded full and on Sunday night the main audience room was densely packed. At the close of the sermon on "The Funeral of the Lost Soul" eight were baptized and fourteen rose for prayers. It has been decided to continue these meetings indefinitely as long as the present interest exists. The services are all under the conduct of the pastor. They are free from excitement, but are a constant appeal to the judgment and conscience. All meetings begin promptly at 7:30 o'clock.

GOOD DUCKS SOMEWHERE.—A small party of sportsmen who positively could not wait any longer went down to Sauvie's Island Sunday on the Calliope to look after the ducks. They found nearly all the ponds and sloughs covered with ice and plenty of snow over the lower part of the island. There were not many ducks, but the party secured three or four dozen. Down at Morgan's the birds were so weak and poor that the dogs used to bring them in alive. There are plenty of canvasbacks along the river, and some one has made a killing, as there were about a hundred of these birds in prime order received by Malarkey yesterday, besides about 160 widgeon, sprig and other ducks.

LOSS ON FLOUR.—Chinese merchants of this city who shipped 15,000 sacks of flour to Hong Kong on the William H. Besse have found the venture a losing one. Last year there was something made on flour shipped to Hong Kong, and it was supposed that the Franco-Chinese war might create a greater demand this year. But the calculation was incorrect, and the flour shipped, which cost a little over $1 a sack at Hong Kong, is being sold at from 50 to 60 cents. The market for spars and lumber has been very good and a very handsome profit was realized on the cargo of the Alden Besse.

ATTENTION, STREET COMMISSIONER.—Some one who is putting up a little building near the junction of West Park and B streets has cut a lot of trees and thrown them on the sidewalk. A lady passing there on Sunday night had a costly dress badly torn on these trees which should have been cleared away at once. Will the superintendent of streets see to this matter? And while he is about it he might order the men who is building a planing mill on Fifth street between Washington and Alder to construct a railing around the excavation and put up red lights.

OPIUM DEN RAIDED.—The police are watching the Chinese dens where they have reason to believe opium is smoked, and whenever they see a white hoodlum sneaking in they follow him about half an hour afterward, and usually catch him "hitting the pipe." G. Williams was the hoodlum caught in the last raid, and who forfeited his bail yesterday in the police court. Ah Mase, the keeper of the place, was fined $20. The smoking outfit, which was captured, will be destroyed.

CATTLE IN POOR CONDITION.—A prominent cattle dealer who has just returned from a trip through the Walla Walla country, says that cattle are very thin and are beginning to die off. It is too early yet to figure on what the loss of cattle will be. The Chinook some time since took off a great part of the snow, but there has been a fall of over a foot since, which has covered up all feed. Sheep are dying fast, and unless there comes a Chinook soon the outlook is rather gloomy for stockmen in that section.

SURPRISED HIM.—Some time ago a gentleman invited Stuart, the artist, to his residence where he could meet the host's wife and quietly get a sketch of the lady from which to work a portrait. This was intended as a surprise for a Christmas gift. But the lady read the newspapers and tried to the studio where he gave the artist ample opportunity to pay more attention to the subject. The result was a splendidly executed portrait [illegible] which on his Christmas he presented as a surprise to her husband.

THE [illegible] CENTURY.—Edward [illegible] & Co. have handed The Oregonian a copy of the February *Century*. So great was [illegible] the [illegible] account of [illegible] on the battle of Shiloh that [illegible] received on the day they were received. A second installment came [illegible] and yesterday, and still a third order has been placed by telegraph.

CANCER REMOVED.—Drs. [illegible] A. Jones and Robert A. [illegible] successfully removed a cancer from the chin of Mr. Oliver, a tobacconist on First street yesterday. The cancer had acquired such growth that nearly a cubic inch of chin was necessarily removed to effectually eradicate it. The operation was a successful one, and the patient is doing nicely.

STOLEN CLOTHING RECOVERED.—Any merchant or other person who has missed some new overcoats will do well to call at the police station this morning. Policeman Barry yesterday arrested one William Jones, who had a lot of coats in his possession, which are supposed to have been stolen. They will be on exhibition at the police office this morning, when it is hoped an owner for the goods will present himself.

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW RATES.—The war of rates between the transatlantic steamship lines and eastern railways, reported recently in the [illegible] [illegible] Pacific coast. To-day the Northern Pacific and the O. R. & N. Co. will inaugurate a rate of $35 from Bremen to Portland, [illegible] continental ports the [illegible] points in the United States [illegible]

NEW LAW FIRM.—A. H. Tanner, city attorney, and Chas. H. Cares, lately with Williams & Willis, have formed a copartnership and will engage in the law business, with office at 107 First street. Both gentlemen are well known to the public.

FIRE LAST EVENING

A Three Thousand Dollar Blaze on Stark Street between First and Second—A Building with a History

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night flames were discovered issuing from the roof of the one story frame building on the southwest corner of Second and Stark streets, by some persons passing by. The cry of fire was raised and the boys in the Vienna coffee house, who have a key, turned in an alarm from box 14, just across the street. Policeman Holmberg also unlocked box 14 just as the bell struck.

The engines were at the fire before the alarm had ceased striking, but the fire had burst through into the barber shop beneath before any water was thrown. Two streams in front and two in the rear upon the roof, however, quickly gave the flames a set-back and kept them from spreading any further. Nearly everything in the barber shop was taken out, but nevertheless was considerably damaged by water. The building was owned by F. Bickel and occupied by James McPhelin, grocer; Osvold & Sundborn, shoemakers; J. Ferguson, barber; W. J. Quinn, tailor, and the Quelle saloon. The losses are:

F. Bickel, $500, insured.

James McPhelin, stock of groceries valued at $5800, damaged by water about $1000, insured in the Phœnix of Brooklyn for $3000.

Osvold & Sundborn, stock damaged by water less light, no insurance.

Ferguson, barber shop fixtures valued at $600, insured $450, damage by water and breakage about $300.

Quinn values his stock at $1,000, insured for $2000 in the Royal, loss about $1500, partly by water and partly by fire falling from the burning ceiling.

The saloon suffered no loss.

The origin of the fire is supposed to have been from a defective flue in the attic.

The building, which has for the second time escaped destruction, is one of the oldest wooden buildings in the city and has quite a history. It was built in 1858 by "Spekilatin' Stewart," the man who owned the horse which beat "Millard's thousand dollar mare" and was immortalized by the immortal Phœnix. Stewart was the husband of Lizzie Gordon, a favorite actress here in those days, and he built this building for her to play in and called it "Stewart's Theater." In 1860 it became the property of Thos. J. Holmes, and continued to be used as a theater, called the Willamette theater, till the Oro Fino was opened in 1868. It became the Washington Guard armory, and many of our citizens who are now bald or gray headed and have renounced the world, the flesh and the devil, have tripped the light fantastic there at engine company balls and such. During its career as a theater Charles Kean and Julia Dean Hayne acted on its boards. Colonel Baker made speeches there and there the body of the murdered General Canby was laid in state. Some years since Fred Bickel bought the property, turned the hall around broadside to the street, run up a front, built on a "lean to" at the back and changed it into the building it now is.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR ASSOCIATION.

What Last Year's Fair Netted—The Old Board of Directors Re-elected

Last night the stockholders of the Portland Mechanics' Fair association held an adjourned annual meeting at the Portland saving bank, the president, Mr. J. B. Congle, in the chair. Of the 1500 shares of stock over 800 were represented. The following board of directors were unanimously re-elected: J. B. Congle, M. W. Fechheimer, John Donnerberg, J. A. Strowbridge, G. Shindler, Geo. H. Chance, J. P. Thompson, James Lotan, Geo. E. Withington and Gustaf Wilson.

THE ASSOCIATION'S FINANCES

Secretary Wilson read the following financial statement of the association:

Balance on hand from 1883		$[illegible]
Received for rent during year	[illegible] 00 50	$[illegible]
Receipts for the fair of 1884		
Tickets sold at the door	$6 170 48	
in stores	[illegible]	
on steamers	[illegible]	
by O. & C. R. R.	[illegible]	
by O. R. & N. Co.	[illegible]	
From fair outfits		
gas blower	[illegible]	
candy and soda stands	[illegible]	
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	
		$[illegible]

Contra		
Expenses of the year 1884		
Few of employes	$[illegible]	
Advertising and printing	[illegible]	
Sundry expenses	[illegible]	
Power	[illegible]	
Music	1 200 00	
Light	[illegible]	
Insurance on pictures	[illegible]	
Premium of flowers	[illegible]	
Fair Oregon pictures	[illegible]	
Salary of Superintendent	[illegible]	
Medals	[illegible]	
Brass and W. [illegible] Mills	[illegible]	
Paid for insurance, less repairs, street improvements	[illegible]	
Dividends	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	
		$[illegible]

From the above it will be observed that the net profits on last year's fair were $2,[illegible] 14.

The report was referred to the auditing committee.

The secretary stated that the association carried $15,000 insurance as follows: On building, $13 800, on boiler, $800, shafting, [illegible] furniture, $200. Adjourned.

The directors will hold a meeting to-night at the savings bank.

THE EAST SIDE

THE INCENDIARY AGAIN

Collin Thompson, residing on Eighth and Washington, who successfully prevented an attempt to burn the Stephens' school house a few days since, was himself a victim of the incendiary yesterday morning. Upon rising about half past 5 o'clock, he discovered smoke issuing from down stairs and it was found to come from a fire under good headway, located in some shelving in a recess at the rear of his grocery store, which adjoins the dwelling. He aroused his family to escape impending danger, and sent his boy to cause a general alarm to be made, which was done in a very short time. Firemen of Company No. 2 were promptly on hand and successfully seconded Mr. Thompson's efforts in putting out the fire with buckets. Chief Engineer Sprague was also prompt in responding, and although the company's hose has to be carried from the house, he had it laid in time to check the fire, had the bucket brigade failed in their efforts. The shelving where the fire occurred is situated against the wall dividing the store from the dwelling, so that there was danger of both buildings burning at the same time. The incendiary had evidently gained entrance by a door leading from the porch of the dwelling into the front part of the store, it having been broken open. The store stove had been removed some three or four feet from its place, but for what purpose is not apparent, and a small quantity of change that had been left in the till was carried away. The loss, including a variety of articles burnt and damage to wall and shelving, is estimated between $75 and $100. There is no clue to the perpetrator, and no explanation can be given except that it was done in revenge for Mr. Thompson's efforts in saving the school houses.

NOTES

The [illegible] club will meet at a social to-morrow evening.

A series of revival meetings will commence at the Baptist church this evening, and continue each evening throughout the week.

The wife of Dr. W. W. Beach of Colfax, W. T., died at Albina yesterday morning. The body was removed by the evening train for that place.

[illegible] with [illegible] Fifth and Washington [illegible] or less seriously affected [illegible] [illegible] may be either [illegible]

Agreeable to Take.

No medicine is so agreeable to take as Hamburg's [illegible] Beef and Iron. Thousands drink it daily to keep themselves well and strong.

THE MORTGAGE TAX LAW.

It is held Constitutional by the Supreme Court of Oregon

[illegible]

WALDO, C. J.: [illegible]

[illegible]

The two laws under discussion upon distinct powers, and must be construed independently of each other. In the first case the word [illegible] in a somewhat different sense when applied [illegible] [illegible] which applied to [illegible] percentage of taxation [illegible] State vs. Utter, [illegible] [illegible] the taxation [illegible] assessment. It is evident that equality in the rate of assessment means property in its [illegible] relative, not absolute equality, while equality in the rate of taxation means that the percentage shall be the same or absolutely equal. There is a relative equality of taxation. The first constitution of Tennessee furnished a remarkable instance of absolute equality of taxation, resulting in [illegible] as the courts say in [illegible] Yerger, 48, "in the grossest inequality." A provision required all lands to be taxed equal and uniform in such manner that [illegible] one hundred acres shall be taxed higher than another.

If the [illegible] of assessment and taxation be equal, it is conceived it will be uniform, that is that no meaning can be attached to the word "uniform" which is not conveyed by the word "equal." If the rate is everywhere equal or the same it will be uniform necessarily. If the rate is varied so that property of different kinds or in different localities is valued or taxed at different rates, the [illegible] will be unequal, and so not uniform, and so far as it is equal it will also be uniform.

Now is the provision that the rate of assessment and taxation shall be equal or equal in [illegible] a limitation imposed by the constitution on power which the legislature would otherwise possess, and if so, what is the extent of that limitation? It will be convenient in the first place to see what powers the legislature would have over the subject of taxation in the absence of express constitutional restrictions, for it is a precarious, if not an impossible task to define accurately the limitations of a power without knowing what the power is which is limited.

It is ordained by [illegible] art. iv of the constitution of Oregon: "The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in the legislative assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives." In Sharpless vs. Mayor of Philadelphia, 21 Pa. St. 160, Black, C. J., considering a question involving the taxing power of the commonwealth and of the like provision in the constitution of Pennsylvania: "It is plain that the force of these general words, if there had been nothing else to qualify them, would have given to the assembly an unlimited power to make all such laws as they might think proper. They would have had all the whole omnipotence of the British parliament. But the absolute power of the people themselves had been previously limited by the federal constitution, and they could not bestow on the legislature a power which had already been given to congress. The judicial and executive powers were also lodged elsewhere, and the legislative department was forbidden to trench upon the others by an allusion as clear as words could make it. The jurisdiction of the assembly was still further confined by that part of the constitution called the 'declaration of rights,' which in twenty-five sections carefully enumerates the reserved rights of the people, and closes by declaring that everything in this article is 'excepted out of the general powers' of the government and shall remain forever inviolate. The general assembly cannot therefore pass any law to conflict with the rightful authority of congress, nor perform a judicial or executive function, nor violate the popular privileges reserved by the declaration of rights, nor change the organic structure of the government, nor exercise any other power prohibited in the constitution. If it does any of these things the judiciary can and in proper cases has always exercised the right to declare all such acts void. But beyond this there lies a vast field of power granted to the legislature by the general words of the constitution and not reserved, prohibited or given away to others. Of this field the general assembly is entitled to the full and uncontrolled possession. Their use of it can be limited only by their own discretion."

"There is nothing more easy than to imagine a thousand tyrannical things which the legislature may do if its members forget all their duties, disregard utterly the obligations which they owe to their constituents, and recklessly determine to trample on right and justice. But to take away the power from the legislature because they may thus abuse it and give to the judges the right of controlling it would not be advancing a single step, since the judges can be imagined to be as corrupt and as wicked as legislators."

The taxing power being a legislative duty [illegible] courts entrusted to the general assembly, and it is given to them without any restriction whatever. They are to use it according to their discretion, and if they abuse it and if public opinion is not just or enlightened enough to correct their errors, there is no remedy.

So in Connecticut it is said that a law laying a tax is in the absence of constitutional restrictions peremptory and supreme. The legislature may well say, *Sic volo, sic jubeo, stet pro ratione voluntas*.

In Lane county vs. Oregon, 7 Wall. 77, the court say: "The extent to which it (the taxing power) shall be exercised, the subjects on which it shall be exercised, and the mode in which it shall be exercised are all equally within the discretion of the legislature to which the states commit the exercise of the power. That discretion is restrained only by the will of the people expressed in the state constitution or through elections, and by the condition that it must not be so used as to burden or embarrass the operations of the federal government." See also Veazie bank vs. Fenno, 8 Wall. 548; Railroad Co. vs. Peniston, 18 Wall. 29.

The following quotation from Cotters vs. [illegible] [illegible] the law [illegible] in New York. It had to [illegible] a case decided in the [illegible] that [illegible] the imposing of burdens or [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

"The case which enunciated this doctrine was taken to the court of last resort in this state where the doctrine was [illegible] [illegible] the court of appeals. This doctrine clothes the judicial tribunals with the power of trying the validity of a tax by [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The doctrine which is thus repudiated by [illegible] [illegible] Mayor of New York, 4 [illegible] Smith, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Justice Story [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] in the reign of Edward the First, who, by himself and successors to exercise this part of the prerogative only with the assent of the lords and commons, but though it ceased to be royal and became national, it ceased not to be an attribute

[Concluded on Fourth Page.]

THE STAGE.

"UNDER THE GASLIGHT."—A large audience witnessed the first performance of "Under the Gaslight," at the New Market theater last night, and Mr. Grismer can be commended for the effective manner in which he has produced this play. The great scenes of the piece, the pier scene and railroad scene were especially well done, and the specialties introduced into the former were enthusiastically received by the crowded gallery. Mr. Grismer, as Snorkey, a character part with him, was in his element, and so was Miss Davies as Laura Courtland. Mr. Wright as Byke did a fine piece of acting as the stage villain. All the rest of the characters were in able hands. This play will be produced for three nights longer, and will then probably give way to "Michael Strogoff," which will close the season of this organization in this city. Mr. Grismer will then take his company on the Sound circuit, playing at Astoria first on February [illegible]; Tacoma, [illegible]; Seattle, 5th, 6th, 7th; Port Townsend, 9th; Victoria, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th.

THE CASINO.—"Prince Methusalem" started its second week to a large audience, and will run until further notice.

THE COURTS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, DEADY, J.

PORTLAND, Jan. 27.

Gustar vs. W. T. Coleman—Judgment on verdict for $511 26, and costs taxed at $111 12.

Seely vs. Reed—Order to open deposition of Artemus H. Holmes.

Adjourned till Wednesday, January 28, 1885.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, SMITH, J.

Wm. Pinto et al. vs. P. Bigelow et al.—Demurrer to complaint submitted.

Magdalena Rost vs. G. C. Blaney—Demurrer to answer sustained.

J. F. Bennett vs. The City of East Portland—Motion to strike out part of answer submitted.

A. J. Lantet al. vs. J. G. Chapman et al.—Demurrer to complaint submitted.

Peter Fredricksen vs. Willamette Iron Works—Motion to strike out parts of answer.

City of Portland vs. John Sax—Appeal dismissed, the city to recover the sum of $100 and costs.

State vs. E. Newsome—Waived argument and allowed till Saturday to plead.

POLICE COURT—MORELAND, J.

Richard Hess—Depositing paper on the street, forfeited bail.

James Hailey—Drunk and disorderly, forfeited bail.

K. Stewart—Same, forfeited bail.

Billy Lickschief—Same, 15 days.

Tim Ward—Same, fined $10.

John Bradley—Roaming the streets after midnight, forfeited bail.

William Jones—Disorderly by fighting, fined $10.

John Riley—Same, forfeited bail.

Lucus Leargan—Disorderly conduct, fined $10.

Ah Mase—Smoking opium, fined $20.

Frank Winters—Larceny in a store, held to answer.

Charles Reed—Assault and battery, fined $5.

THE HOTELS.

QUIMBY

Snyder, Detroit	J. H. Cunningh, Dayton
J. B. Stevens, do	W. H. Chambers, do
S. F. Rose, do	W. I. Haar, Diamond City
G. B. Thompson, Dalles	H. N. Cobb, Hornellsville, N. Y.
[illegible] Ross, Grays River	
A. Durrah, do	J. H. Brown, Oakland, Cal
I. Sorensen, do	A. S. Moore, Olympia
J. P. Foster, do	W. B. Trevitt, St. Paul
S. Barther, Spokane	Miss Fraze, Salem
G. W. Fawcett, Corvallis	F. J. Smith, Astoria
C. W. Cline, do	J. Doyle, Tacoma
F. J. Aldrich, Oregon	M. Hepper, do
H. Reid, Tacoma	P. H. Fosnot, do
E. Reardon, do	
Langrishe Dramatic Company	
John S. Langrishe	Mrs. J. S. Langrishe
C. Howard	Miss Lizzie Lingham
Harry Richmond	Chas. M. Gray
E. M. Jewell	

ST. CHARLES

Wm. N. Smith, Washing'n	J. L. Smith & wf, Vancouver
A. B. McIlwain, Albany	J. Hampton, Prineville
Miss McIlwain, do	J. W. Moore, do
C. G. Scammon, Cathlamet	H. B. Borthwick, Cascades
Wm. Wright, do	H. T. Parke, Astoria
Rev. J. Cream, Dakota	W. G. Hopkins, Aberdeen
J. Gilbert, Olympia	H. D. Diggles, Fort Jones
A. Devlin & wf, Astoria	P. S. Boiser, Sauvies Isld
D. Nash, Buena Vista	W. J. Bauser, do
C. C. Johnson, Scappoose	C. B. Harris, do
A. Grant, Salem	P. G. Cun, Dalles
T. A. Anderson, Victoria	J. Pett, John Salem
Chas. Butler, do	A. J. Deck, Vancouver

MERCHANTS'

F. W. Green, Forest Gr	J. W. Moore, Corvallis
C. W. Blackwell, do	G. B. Marsh, do
W. C. King, Lexington, T.	R. W. Tompson, Roseburg
L. R. Houston, do	W. J. Ball, Macomb
H. I. Houston, do	W. P. Cole, Smith
C. W. Barnett, Lincoln	H. C. Kinney, Rathdrum
Miss Ida Barnett, do	J. H. Bedow, Muskegon
J. H. Watt, Roseburg	J. W. Cochran, Vancouver
H. C. Berge & wf, Tacoma	J. K. Knox, Louisville, Ky.
C. C. Nettries, S. Carolina	L. W. Hart, Walla Walla
I. Davidson, Detroit	

GILMAN

J. W. Cotran, Spokane Falls	Capt. G. S. Carpenter, U. S. A.
F. I. Hinchman, Seattle	Capt. S. McComb, do
A. J. Megler, Astoria	Lt. A. Jasbrouck, do
J. Malty, do	Lt. H. C. Carll, do
J. O. Mohler, Helena	

ENGLAND.

MARK LANE REVIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British corn trade says: "Frosts, light easterly wind and fog had a wholesome check upon vegetation. Crops are in good position for this time of year. Wheats are strong in plant, and of healthful color. Favorable threshing weather has increased farmers' deliveries of wheat the past three weeks, but values have been gradually declining. Prices generally are one shilling below last week. Sales of English wheat during the week were 88,145 quarters, at 34s 11d, against 64,183 quarters, at 38s the corresponding week last year. Fine malting barleys are extremely scarce, and worth above 45s. The market for foreign wheats is at a standstill, and sellers are willing to accept 3d to 1s reduction. Flour is slow of sale, but the market is steady. Mixed American maize at London Friday was freely offered at 23d 6d (ex ship). February steamers are readily taken by shippers. Round maize is scarce, and prices irregular but higher than the foregoing. Barleys continued firm. Oats are higher, but slow. Cargoes of coast are none, and merchants are awaiting arrivals. There was a languid, dragging inquiry for cargoes on passage. Values are cheaper. Maize is in improved demand, at last week's prices, malting barleys are steady, grinding are dull and weaker. Oats are dull. Beans and peas are unchanged."

HEAVY FAILURE

LONDON, Jan. 26.—George Gabble & Co., merchants, have failed. Liabilities, £75,000.

ACCIDENTS.

A FRIGHTFUL FALL.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 26.—Daniel Egan and Edward Devans, miners at the Woodward shaft, Kingston, were being hoisted from the bottom of the shaft this morning. As the bucket conveying the men was nearly at the top, a pin in the reversing lever of the engine fell out, making it impossible for the engineer to stop the engine, and the bucket went through the head house. The men jumped and Devans caught a piece of cross timber, but Egan missed and fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 600 feet. His body was recovered, mangled in a horrible condition.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A BIG THIEF ARRESTED

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—"Ruff" Miner, alias Rune, alias Gus Rogers, was arrested in the National City bank of Brooklyn this afternoon. He had taken a place in the line of depositors, but dropped out as he came near the teller's window, as he had nothing to deposit. He was locked up on a charge of lounging. He is an expert bank thief, and is believed to have stolen $120,000 in money and securities from a Baltimore bank, to have robbed a railway depot in Philadelphia of $71,000, and to have robbed the government office at the latter city.

IN MEMORY OF ROBERT BURNS.

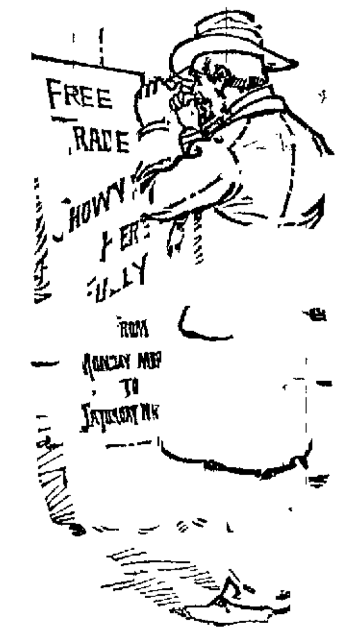
Turn Halle was crowded last night by an intelligent and enthusiastic audience, the occasion being an entertainment by the Caledonian club in honor of nature's poet, Robert Burns. Draping of English and American flags, a portrait of Burns and the club banner behind the stage. Dr. H. Hicks presided, and announced that owing to the length of the programme encores could not be responded to. Mr. J. W. Whalley paid a glowing tribute to the genius of Burns and gave a very interesting description of Burns' home, which he had visited on his tour of Europe. The programme was as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Every number was acceptable, and most of them excellent. All were in good spirits and enjoyed themselves as only true Scotchmen and Scotchwomen can.

KOHN & STEINBACH



This week we will offer our Entire Stock of

[illegible]

(About 425), in light and heavy weights, which we are determined to close out at the low price of

30 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

NEW YORK COST

Is what it means. No reserve; all of them must go, and those in need had better call early.

KOHN & STEINBACH,
The Clothiers and Hatters,
COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS.

[illegible]

First and Stark,

[illegible]

Pure Chemicals,
Fresh Drugs,
Choice Toilet Articles,
Delicate Perfumes,
Elegant Fancy Goods.

A COMPLETE LINE!
—OF—
Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Chest Protectors and Sundries.

Prescriptions will receive Special Attention.

My purpose shall be to carry nothing but first class goods and supply my customers promptly and politely with the very best of every article at prices at all times reasonable and maintain a [illegible] class in every particular. I ask only a fair trial at the hands of Portland's generous people to substantiate the truth of my assertions.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins by grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists,
London, England.
San Francisco Depot, Richards & Harrison.

THE BISHOP SCOTT
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
A Boarding and Day School for Boys.

THE EASTER TERM BEGINS TUESDAY, JAN. 2[illegible]. Boys fitted for college or business. Classes are small [illegible] instruction thorough. Boys of all ages and degrees of attainment received. Particular attention paid to English studies, Book-keeping and Mathematics. [illegible] and the modern languages taught by [illegible] competent instructors. For catalogue containing list of former members or for information address J. W. HILL, M. D., Head Master, [illegible] Portland, Or., P. O. Drawer [illegible].

ST. HELEN'S HALL.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls under the Supervision of the Rt. Rev. B. Wistar Morris.

THE EASTER TERM BEGINS WEDNESDAY Jan. 2[illegible]. Thorough instruction in English, Music, Drawing, Painting and Languages. For catalogue or for information apply to
MISS RODNEY, Principal,
Portland, Or.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE DINNERS
[illegible]
BALDWIN RESTAURANT
FOR FIFTY CENTS
Are [illegible] popular. Try them.
12 ALDER STREET.

CLEAN HOUSE
EUROPEAN PLAN
[illegible] S. EFFINGER, MANAGER
FIRST CLASS ONLY

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on approval.

[illegible]SZT'S.
"THE RESTAURANT!"
Oysters, Ice-cream, Confectioneries.
115 FIRST.

Sick headache, habitual costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, etc., entirely cured by the use of

OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER
PFUNDER'S
KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR

C. Baechtler
STEREO & ELECTROTYPER
5 WASHINGTON ST.
PORTLAND OR.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of Eye & Ear, 169 First St.

—THE—

[illegible] Dry Goods

SALE

A Great Success.

GOODS GOING LIKE WILDFIRE

BALANCE OF

Wet Goods

MUST BE SOLD SOON.

EVERYTHING

—AT—

HALF-PRICE.

LANDLORD PAYS THE LOSS.

—AT—

[illegible]S

126 FIRST ST.

[illegible] & CO.

[illegible]

We will Continue Our

[illegible]

At Cost.

S. & G. GUMP
NO. 184 FIRST ST.

PICTURES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS,
MIRRORS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
WINDSOR & NEWTON TUBES, $1 pr doz.
MUSIC STANDS,
FANCY TABLES,
CORNICE POLES.

Frames Made to Order and Repairing promptly attended to.

Gump's New Store,
184 FIRST ST.
B. COWAN, Manager.

[illegible]ES
AT WHOLESALE.
J. K. GILL & CO.,
28 AND 30 FIRST ST.

—THE—
[illegible] WORKS.

We the undersigned having this day leased the above plant will hereafter carry on a general

Foundry & Machine Business
At the Works,
Front and Hall sts., Portland, Or.

Repairs as well as New Works made promptly at lowest living rates.

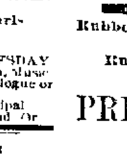
ROBT. COLLIER & CO., Lessees.

We cheerfully recommend the above firm to all our friends and customers.
[illegible] SMITH
[illegible] SMITH
[illegible] WATSON

RUBBER STORE

Rubber Hunting Boots, Coats, Hats, Caps, Gossamers, etc.
Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Packing, Hose, etc.

PRESTON, NOTT & CO.,
164 First Street.



[illegible] on the [illegible]
[illegible]
FAMOUS
KICKER CIGARS
[illegible]

ZAN BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brooms and Wooden Ware, and Importers of Willow Ware.
NOS. 1[illegible] 14 NORTH FRONT STREET.

[illegible]

Enclose 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office for a copy. The best medium to circulate in the east.

The Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1885

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY [illegible]

[illegible] river navigators [illegible] The Columbia [illegible] for several hours. [illegible] this week [illegible] market [illegible]

Overland receipts [illegible] been 1400 cases [illegible]

PRODUCE RECEIPTS [illegible] sks potatoes [illegible] bbls [illegible]

EXPORTS [illegible] sks flour [illegible] bbls [illegible] treasure.

FREIGHTS—It is said that negotiations are pending [illegible] charter [illegible] Ats [illegible] from East [illegible] Monday. Certainly our own market is relatively less weak. Owners want very little and shippers are holding down.

WHEAT—Lower foreign markets have weakened all American markets and a general decline is to be reported. This does not greatly affect the lower market [illegible] wheat for which they [illegible] Shippers [illegible] working slowly but steadily and will [illegible] in good season. The market will [illegible] and will respond more quickly [illegible] Walla Walla growers are credited with being [illegible] business [illegible]

FLOUR—The [illegible] from the [illegible] section. The Coos Bay [illegible] for [illegible] the Columbia has [illegible] bbls for San Francisco. In the local market there is no change to note.

OATS—A light business [illegible] within the range of last quotations. The Columbia has [illegible]

POTATOES—Shipments [illegible] San Francisco market reported as fairly steady. We quote [illegible]

HOPS—New York mail advices report choice grades as in light supply and firmly held, but others [illegible] the holders of choice were holding back their product for better prices. Our own market has developed [illegible]

EGGS—Stocks [illegible] reduced [illegible] figure.

CHICKENS—Market quiet with [illegible] movement at [illegible]

HOGS—Buyers [illegible] dressed [illegible] now named. This is due to a weaker provision market.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Weather hazy, wind northeast.

Receipts—Wheat 105,000 ctls, flour [illegible] quarter sacks, barley 1700 ctls, oats 5500 ctls, potatoes 3380 sks.

Freights—The market is very weak; 40s asked for small iron vessels. No business reported.

Chartered prior to arrival—Norfolk [illegible], 1181 tons, to Cork [illegible] 40s [illegible] Guthrie & Co. [illegible] to Tahiti.

Registered tonnage statement—In port engaged, 92,000; in port disengaged, 75,000; to arrive [illegible] tons.

Wheat—Spot, the market is weaker. Shippers have reduced their limits to $1 [illegible] as an extreme for No. 1 shipping; holders show more disposition to let go and receipts are increasing. Futures—A fair business is doing in buyer the season at $1 [illegible]

Barley—Spot steady; No. 1 feed [illegible] Futures easier. No. 1 feed sold buyer season at [illegible]

Flour—Market quiet and prices unaltered.

Grain Bags—Steadily held at [illegible] for Calcuttas.

Salmon—Market inactive.

Hops—Neglected; no business doing; quotations nominal.

Potatoes—Receipts large; market apparently steady; no change to note in quotations.

Lard—Unaltered.

Hams and Bacon—In light demand and market easy at last prices.

Oats—Receipts large; market dull and prices nominal.

Bran—Market easy; quoted [illegible]

Butter—Firm; cheaper; fresh roll [illegible]

Eggs—Weak; fresh California [illegible]

Wool—Small business doing.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Wheat, [illegible] January, 80c February, [illegible] March, [illegible] May. Pork higher, $11 [illegible] March. Lard steady, $6 [illegible] March. Short ribs higher, $6 45 cash.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Wheat dull; flour firm; wool steady; hides [illegible]

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT. LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Floating cargoes—Wheat slow; maize quiet.

Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat very inactive.

Mark Lane—Wheat and maize rather worse. Red winter off coast [illegible] prompt shipment [illegible] California No. 1 off coast [illegible] prompt shipment, 36s 6d.

Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat moderate, maize nil.

English country markets—Generally cheaper.

Farmers' deliveries past week between 80,000 and [illegible] 000 qrs.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—Spot—Wheat dull.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Spot—Wheat and flour steady. French country markets—Firm.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

BULLETIN NOTES.

The Columbia sailed at 10 A. M. with [illegible] tons freight.

The Emil [illegible]ton has filled up with wheat.

The Br. ship City of York has arrived out in a fine passage of 101 days. She sailed October [illegible] with a cargo of wheat loaded by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and is reported ahead of the [illegible] and Kirkwood, George F. Manson and Jupiter, the first having sailed September 26.

The [illegible] Moebe from Port Townsend October 21, reached [illegible] December 2.

The [illegible] McNeil is now 1[illegible] days out from Liverpool, the Bancroft [illegible] days out from Greenock, and Allahabad [illegible] days out from Hong Kong with cargoes. The McNeil and Allahabad are fully due.

A change has been made in the command of the Sarmia. The captain brought [illegible] has been removed [illegible] takes charge.

The Virunia, Valparaiso, Citadel and Western Belle, all wheat laden, sailed [illegible] this morning, before [illegible] wind and night will find them well off shore.

DOMESTIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Sailed—Schooner [illegible] ma, Coos Bay.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 26.—Sailed—Sh. Northern Light, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, Jan. [illegible] [illegible] M., cloudy, wind east [illegible] A. M. [illegible] wind east.

CAPE HANCOCK, Jan. 26.—[illegible] A. M., [illegible] smooth, cloudy, wind east [illegible] miles [illegible] Virunia and Freshfield and [illegible] Western Belle [illegible] 40 A. M. [illegible] out [illegible] 10 A. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCKS

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. [illegible]

Alta	[illegible]	Ophir & Norcross	[illegible]
Alta	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
Best & Belcher	[illegible]	Mt. [illegible]	1 15
Bodie Con	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Bulwer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chollar	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Con Cal & Virginia	10	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Crown Point	80	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eureka Con	50	Yellow Jacket	1
Gould & Curry	6[illegible]		

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. [illegible]

Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]
Northwestern	89⅝	Lake Shore	60
N. Y. Central	8[illegible]	Or. Imp. stock	[illegible]
Transcontinental	1[illegible]	O. R. & N. stock	6[illegible]

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Pacific Mail	54	Lake Shore	60
Western Union	5[illegible]	O. R. & N. stock	6[illegible]
Northwestern	89[illegible]		

BEAUTIFUL CARDS—A set of magnificent Floral Cards, 4½ x 6 inches, sent free to all persons who have used Brown's Iron Bitters. State disease and effect. Write your address plainly. Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

THE MORTGAGE TAX LAW

[illegible]

[illegible] legislature [illegible] constitution [illegible] whether [illegible] It was known that [illegible] taxation [illegible]

If such laws were practicable in which [illegible] the court would power to enforce [illegible] it was competent [illegible] free from collision with the constitution [illegible] It could interfere [illegible] usurping to itself a power beyond its province [illegible] of the government [illegible] law. It is its province to decide [illegible] the constitution clear [illegible] powers in order to correct legislation [illegible] under the judicial [illegible] the remedy [illegible] everything human [illegible] the taxing power is [illegible] that part of the government which is its existence.

In Williams vs. Cammack, 27 Miss. 209, an act of the legislature of Mississippi imposing by an arbitrary classification a tax of 10 per cent on all lands lying ten or more miles from the river for the purpose of building levees on the river was held to be constitutional. The court said: "The power [illegible] the legislature [illegible] subject only to the discretion with which the judicial tribunals have no right to interfere [illegible] is contrary to the principles of natural justice."

So there is no doubt [illegible] unjust and unwise [illegible] within the power of the court to interfere [illegible] when it contravenes no constitutional provision. Colden vs. Chamberlain, [illegible] State of Newark, 1 Dutch [illegible] Prince Co. vs. Islam [illegible] 1[illegible] 20.

As under like circumstances the legislature has full power to determine what property shall be subject to taxation and what shall be exempt. Burroughs on Taxation 13; Wells vs. Vermont Central Railroad Co. 14 Blatch [illegible]; Lane County vs. Oregon, 7 Wall. [illegible] and other cases cited above.

Such are the powers of the legislature over the subject of taxation [illegible] constitutional [illegible] power. Now it is manifest that [illegible] these powers [illegible] short of [illegible] prohibition of the exercise [illegible] construed [illegible] powers [illegible] language of the limitations [illegible] tax [illegible] property from taxation. Now if this power is limited it must be [illegible] either expressly or by necessary implication. So the legislature has power to divide the property [illegible] into classes for purposes of taxation and to prescribe different rates of taxation for each class, or they may prescribe different rules for the valuation of the different classes of property. If it can [illegible] limitation simply that the rate of assessment and taxation shall be equal and uniform be construed to relate to either or all of these powers? There is nothing in the language to warrant any such extension by any latent construction without committing those blunders which have been so strongly and urgently pointed out in cases above. The power of the legislature to select the subjects of taxation is not restrained by that limitation in any manner whatever. But property once selected, that property must be valued and taxed at equal rates. This is the whole extent of that limitation.

Under the law as laid down above the legislature had power to select for taxation one county mortgages and either to [illegible] two county mortgages from taxation [illegible] therefore tax them at a different rate. By this limitation the power to tax [illegible] different rates is taken away, but the power to exempt remains precisely as it did before and stands precisely on the same footing as the power to exempt any other property. As Mr. Justice Hunt well says in [illegible] the rate of taxation has nothing to do with exemption. So far then as this particular clause of the constitution is concerned, the objection of want of equality and uniformity falls harmlessly against the mortgage tax law. It does not provide for the taxation of two county mortgages, and thereby exempts them from its operation [illegible] so doing the legislature has not violated that clause of the constitution in particular whatever.

It may seem at first view that the latter clause of § 32, art. [illegible] that taxation shall be equal and uniform, meant something more than the first clause of § 1, art. [illegible] It seems certain as the court say in [illegible] vs. Chicago R. R. Co. 44 Ill. 23, that taxation cannot be equal and uniform unless the rate of assessment and taxation be equal and uniform. The truth of the converse of this proposition is not so evident as it is in [illegible], and the two forms of expression are in reality the equivalents of each other. They both mean that property selected for taxation must be taxed equally. Some imperfections of language may be found even in the constitution of the United States. It is not surprising, therefore, that some should be found in that of Oregon [illegible] the provision in the constitution of Louisiana that taxation shall be equal and uniform has been construed not only to prohibit exemptions but to leave to the legislature full power to divide the objects of taxation into classes and [illegible] subject each class to a different rate of taxation; that the constitution only requires the same proportional burden to be imposed on individuals in the same class. State vs. Lathrop, 10 La. [illegible]; Hodgson vs. New Orleans, 21 La. [illegible]; New Orleans vs. Kaufman, 29 La. [illegible]

The constitution of Maine provides that all taxes upon real estate, assessed by authority of this state, shall be apportioned and assessed equally according to the just value thereof. Peters, J., said of this provision in Portland vs. Water Co., [illegible] Me. [illegible]: "The requirement is not that all real estate shall be assessed, but that whatever is assessed shall be apportioned and assessed equally." The provision in legal effect was equivalent to saying that [illegible] taxation of [illegible] estate shall be equal and uniform. The construction put upon the latter by the learned judge follows strictly the rule above laid down.

The constitution of Kansas has the same provision as the first clause of § 1, art. [illegible] of the constitution of Oregon, and it was held that taxation of one class of property in an unorganized county where no other property was taxed was not a violation of the provision. Francis vs. Railroad Co., 19 Kan. [illegible]; and in Wisconsin Central R. R. Co. vs. Taylor & Co., 52 Wis. [illegible]

We have kept out of view thus far the second clause of § 1, art. [illegible] of the constitution because the meaning of each clause is distinct in itself, and because if the act violates the constitution it is useful to know clearly why it violates it. And we have seen that the act of October 26, 188[illegible], considered apart and as not providing for the taxation of two county mortgages at all, does not violate the first clause of § 1, art. [illegible] But when we take up the second clause of § [illegible] we find that that clause actually forbids the exemption from taxation of any property whatever except that specifically enumerated in the clause. This is the construction put on a like provision in the constitution of West Virginia (13 W. Va. 466) and which seems to be correct. If this be the true construction all discussions about the policy of taxing credits in this state become irrelevant. It follows from this that the legislature had no power to exempt two county mortgages from taxation, nor did they in fact attempt to do so. Had they made the attempt the exemption, not the law, would have been void. What they have done in effect is to vary the mode of taxation of one county mortgages from that of two county mortgages, or rather the debt secured thereby. The debt which the two county mortgages is given to secure is in fact taxable under prior revenue laws in the county where the mortgagee resides. The fact that the mortgagee may be a non-resident and therefore not within reach of the tax collector will not affect the question [illegible] 5 Blatch [illegible], and the question then distinctly arises whether a variation in the mode of taxation of property may, or the case of this particular law, does violate the provision that the rate of assessment and taxation shall be equal. The authorities heretofore cited are not without relevancy to this question. They show that the legislature must continue to possess the power to prescribe the mode of taxation [illegible] power [illegible] either expressly or by necessary implication [illegible] the exercise of this power must necessarily tend to produce inequality in the rate of assessment and taxation [illegible] the court must know as a matter of law. Now the rule of valuation and the rate of taxation [illegible] is the same [illegible] No inequality [illegible] otherwise [illegible] produced by taxing property in one county rather than in another for state purposes [illegible] that assessors [illegible] at different valuations [illegible] the law provides for all [illegible] the rule of taxation [illegible] the court cannot know [illegible] The presumption is on the contrary that they do [illegible] When [illegible] taxation for county purposes [illegible] taxed equally with [illegible] while they [illegible] their own county [illegible] is now manifest [illegible] and how [illegible] would [illegible] with [illegible] But if the law [illegible] another [illegible] would be sufficient. But this is a fact to be proved, and one that does not [illegible] exist, which is a fatal objection. The constitutionality of laws is not to be determined thus. Besides, the several counties [illegible] different rates [illegible] the legislature could say [illegible] that every county in the state should hereafter levy a tax of ten mills, neither more nor less, for county purposes, and should pay all surplus over into the state treasury. What now becomes of the inequality of which A [illegible] complained? The law has now become constitutional by virtue of another and independent law, passed, it may be, conceived without the slightest thought of the first. There is a defect in a position which leads to such incongruous results. The defect lies in attempting to apply a [illegible] with [illegible] the constitution [illegible] for purposes of taxation [illegible] when exercised [illegible]

The case of [illegible] shows that the legislature [illegible] change the situs of [illegible] property for purposes of taxation [illegible] with equality of taxation. The court also held in that case that a law providing that mortgages should be taxed in the township where the mortgaged lands lie, provided the mortgagee [illegible] the mortgage [illegible] the mortgagor should pay the tax [illegible] In the course of the opinion the court said: "If property [illegible] upon ordinary principles of taxation [illegible] for taxation [illegible] the legislature [illegible] the place where [illegible] shall be taxed [illegible] the rule [illegible] taxable at the place where they are situated, as against the owner who resides elsewhere within the state."

State vs. [illegible] 3 Oregon [illegible] A mortgage possesses the same dual characteristics. The legislature may [illegible] select as the situs of [illegible] mortgages either the place of his [illegible] where the owner resides, or that in which the mortgaged premises are situate. A law which subjects property to taxation at the rates of taxation which are uniformly applied in the state [illegible] for state purposes, and in the county and municipality in which the property is taxable [illegible] for county and local purposes, observes the constitutional requirement of uniformity in the rule of taxation.

It follows that the objection of the want of equality, because of the change in the situs of property for taxation, may be dismissed. It is not within the purview of the constitutional limitation in question, and is wholly unsound.

The next and last objection to the act is that it is a special law. It was argued by Hill in Allen vs. Hirsch, 8 Or. 412, that the word "special" in section [illegible] article 4 of the constitution [illegible] [illegible] definition [illegible] that special law and private law are the same [illegible] This view was sustained by the court, and it is difficult to see how any other conclusion could have been reached, for the rule is [illegible] and it applies to constitutions as well as legislative acts that whenever the legislature uses a term without defining it, which has a definite legal meaning, it must be supposed to use it in the sense in which it is construed in the law. Rollins vs. [illegible] Day 2. The section in question was taken from the constitution of the state of Indiana and the same construction has been put upon it in that state. See Toledo, etc., Co. vs. Nordyke, [illegible] Ind. [illegible]

It was suggested in Dundee & Co. vs. [illegible] district [illegible] circuit court for the district of Oregon, August, 1884, that Allen vs. Hirsch was impliedly overruled in Manning vs. Klippel, 9 Oregon [illegible]. This was an error. The question in one case was whether the law was special, and in the other whether it was local. It was never for a moment supposed in Manning vs. Klippel that the act was a special law. It was a general law, partial in its operation, and therefore local. An instance of a general local law similar to the one in that case is seen in Mars vs. Peloe [illegible] 4, which [illegible] authorized the county courts of ten of the counties in the western district of Oregon [illegible] to levy a tax of 1[illegible] cents on each one hundred acres for two years, to be applied in clearing out the streams in the counties respectively. It was not claimed in Allen vs. Hirsch that the act was a local law; that it was special, which is quite a different thing. The court made a slip of the pen in that case in suggesting that the question was effected by the provision declaring that every statute shall be considered a public law unless otherwise declared in the statute itself, for that is but a rule of evidence. The decision however was not put upon that ground.

If then by special is meant a private law, the incongruity between an object necessarily public as taxation and the accomplishment of that object by means of a private law is manifest. That a tax collector, a public officer acting for the public, sued in trespass for seizing property for taxes should not be protected by a public law of the state authorizing his act, but should be compelled to plead in his defense a private law, would seem a strange matter of legislation. And it is not surprising that while revenue legislation is to be found everywhere which is special if this law is special, vigilant courts should constantly go on taking judicial notice of such legislation without the thought ever having occurred, apparently, that they had no right to do so. The truth is that whether a law be general or special is very much affected by the subject matter to which it relates. No general definition can be framed which can be relied on to determine whether particular legislation be public or private. We must constantly fall back on the principles which underlie and determine the two classes of legislation.

If the law be such that all persons placing themselves in the situation contemplated by the law must take notice of it at their peril, such law would seem to be a public law. If an act passed by the British parliament taxing all one county mortgages in the county where recorded be a law of which all persons taking one county mortgages must take notice, and consequently a public law, then is this act a public law. It is not conceived that the courts of Westminster Hall would hesitate long on such a question.

It was agreed in Burnham vs. Webster, 5 Mass. 268, that an act of the legislature of Massachusetts entitled "An act for the preservation of the fish called bass in Dunston river in Scarborough, in the county of Cumberland," was a private statute. But Parsons, C. J., said: "We are of the opinion that the statute referred to is a public statute [illegible] obligatory upon all the citizens and they must notice it at their peril." So an act of the legislature of Maine entitled "An act regulating the survey of lumber in the county of [illegible]" was held to be a public act. "It was not special though it was local."

In 19 Iowa, The Iowa Land Co. vs. Gopen, the court in construing section 30 of article 30 of the constitution of that state, that the general assembly shall not pass local or special laws for the assessment and collection of taxes, said: "In Haskell vs. The City of Burlington, 30 Iowa 232, the constitutionality of this act was brought into question. It was urged that it was a special law since it did not apply to all the cities in the state, and was therefore in conflict with the above article of the constitution wherein it prohibits the general assembly from passing local or special laws for the incorporation of cities and towns. The act however was held unconstitutional, and the true construction of the act declared to be that it operated upon a particular condition and attached to it certain consequences, and that wherever that condition existed the consequences followed. The principle involved in that case was the same as in the one before us. In this case the act of the general assembly operated upon [illegible] condition, that is, in all municipal corporations where they have before the passage of the act levied special tax [illegible] in excess of the maximum allowed by law to pay judgments, the consequences which are named in the act follow, namely, such taxes are declared legal and valid. As in Haskel vs. The City of Burlington, supra, the act applied to all cities in the state falling within the class specified, and hence was not local nor special but of uniform operation. So in this case the act applies to all counties, school districts or other municipal corporations falling within the conditions mentioned in the act, and is therefore not a local or special law but general." See also Unity vs. Burrage, 103 U. S. 447.

It is said to be a decisive test that if a law imposes a penalty it is a public act. [illegible] vs. Ayers, 12 Pick. 334; 4 Cr. [illegible] C. C.

Now if an owner of a one county mortgage should neglect to pay the tax, not only the instrument itself but any other property in the county belonging to the owner of the mortgage might, if the law so provided, be seized, and thus the owner deprived of his property without any adjudication, for a tax must be paid at the party's peril.

Nor would it be possible that an act which may result in consequences like this to the citizens is one which by any contemplation of law no one is bound to take notice of, which the citizens of the state generally are not supposed to know that it has ever been passed. The principles on which a penalty is said to be a decisive test whether public or private would seem to return to this question an unequivocal answer.

The examination thus far made would seem sufficiently full to justify this court in declaring that the act is not a special or private law.

The judgment of the court below will be accordingly affirmed.

Thayer, J., concurring.

Upon the last point discussed in the opinion Lord, J., expressed no opinion.

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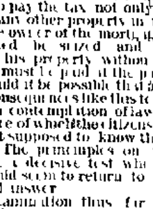

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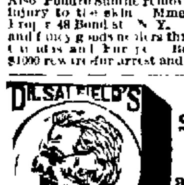

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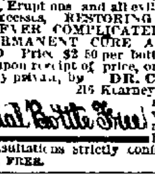

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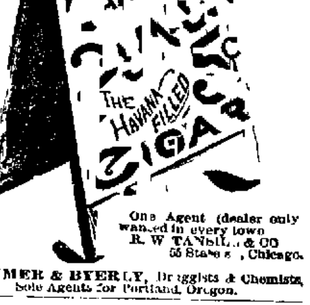

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A Reduction of nearly Two Days in Time.

ONLY 4½ DAYS TO CHICAGO,
ONLY 4½ DAYS TO ST. LOUIS.

No Change of Cars [illegible] Kansas City [illegible] the only line by which you can reach these points without numerous changes.

463 miles the Shortest to Omaha,
470 miles the Shortest to Kansas City
AND BEYOND [illegible]

29 Hours, or More than a Day, the Quickest Time

11 miles the Shortest to Chicago and All Points East.

[illegible] Connections [illegible] close, and in union depots.

Pullman Palace [illegible] Sleeping Cars [illegible] Express Trains.

Emigrant Sleeping Cars, with free berths, hauled the entire length of the Oregon Short Line on Express Trains.

All classes of tickets are good via Denver. Tickets to Chicago and beyond [illegible] without extra charge.

[illegible] A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent. [illegible]

[illegible] C. H. CAMPBELL, General Agent, No. 1 Washington st., Portland.

RIVER STEAMERS

OREGON CITY ROUTE.—ON AND AFTER Monday, Jan. 29, steamer Latona will leave Portland [illegible] and Oregon City 8 A. M. Freight [illegible] received [illegible] daily [illegible] each [illegible]

THE STEAMER MANZANILLO

Will resume regular trips ON MONDAY, 2d FEBRUARY.

For Cowlitz River.

Steamer JOS. KELLOGG from foot of Yamhill street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M., via Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens, Columbia City, Kalama, Carr [illegible] Rainier, Coffin Rock [illegible] and way points. From Freeport Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STRS. TURTLE OF VANCOUVER,

Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Astoria—Fast Line.

The steamer FLEETWOOD, which has been thoroughly refitted for the comfort of passengers, will leave the foot of Morrison street on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 6 A. M. and on Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M., arriving at Astoria at 1 P. M. on week days, and on Sunday at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Astoria on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M., and arrives in Portland at 2 P. M.

Passengers by this route connect with the train for Sound ports.

U. B. SCOTT, President.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

The Ss. "Idaho"

Will sail from PORTLAND

FOR ALASKA,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1885

Carrying freight and passengers.

Freight will be received on Ss. dock commencing Monday A. M., Jan. 26, 1885.

JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

INSURANCE

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition),	£175,000
Deposit in Oregon	£10,000

Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

THE OREGON Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF PORTLAND, OR.

Capital paid up	$220,100 00
Cash Assets	260,875 34

M. W. FECHHEIMER	President.
M. S. BURRELL	Vice President.
EDWARD HALL	Secretary.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 STARK ST.

Union Insurance Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital - - - $750,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON,
North side Stark bet. Front & First, Portland.
JAMES S. REED, Agent.

F. V. ANDREWS,

General Insurance Agent,

9 FIRST ST.

Phenix Insurance Company

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

American Steam Boiler Ins. Co.,

NEW YORK.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool.

Deposit in Oregon . . . $300,000.

Joint Policy Issued by the Four Companies.

CORBITT & MACLEAY

General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Office, 64 and 66 Front St., Portland, Or.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY,

For TWENTY YEARS Humphreys' Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics have been used by Farmers, Stock Breeders, Livery Stable and Turf men, Horse Railroads, Manufacturers, Coal Mine Companies, Trav'g Hippodromes and Menageries and others handling stock, with perfect success.

Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (250 pp.) sent free by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

Pamphlets sent free on application.

HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC MED. CO., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

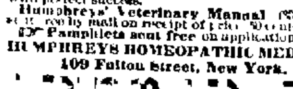
HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Vital Weakness and Prostration from over work or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by it. Been in use 20 years, —is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for $5, sent post free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co. Illus. Catalogue free. 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING,

The Original. Beware of Imitations.

Paris Medal on Every Bottle.

AWARDED HIGHEST PRIZE AND ONLY MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.



CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Allen's Brain Food arrests all involuntary discharges, removes mental despondency, and restores wonderful power to the generative organs. $1, 6 for $5. Druggists, or by mail from J. H. Allen, 315 1st ave., N. Y.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast, VIA ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the ONLY Line Running
[illegible] Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

[illegible] only line running through emigrant [illegible]

Leave [illegible] at 5:30 P. M. daily, arrive at Minneapolis [illegible] fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Trains leave Front and G daily 9:25 A. M., arrive [illegible] P. M., connecting with O. R. boats for all [illegible] Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l Western Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

OCEAN DIVISION.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 12 MIDNIGHT	LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A. M.
Oregon, Monday, Jan. 5	Queen, Friday, Jan. 9
Columbia, Saturday, Jan. 10	Oregon, Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]
Queen, Thursday, Jan. 15	Columbia, Monday, Jan. [illegible]
Oregon, [illegible], Jan. 20	Queen, Saturday, Jan. [illegible]
Columbia, Sunday, Jan. 25	Oregon, Thursday, Jan. [illegible]
Queen, Friday, Jan. 30	Columbia, Tuesday, Feb. 3

Right reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION.

On and after Nov. 23, 1884, transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic Express leaves Ash st. wharf, Portland, at 5:30 P. M.

Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at 8:30 A. M.

Main Line Passenger Trains run daily connecting at Wallula Junction and Huntington for all points East.

Through Sleeping Cars—Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul [illegible]

Emigrant Trains leave East Portland at [illegible] A. M. and arrive at [illegible] P. M. daily.

Emigrant Sleepers are run through to St. Paul and [illegible] Bluffs without change.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

Leave Portland for	Mo.	Tu.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Astoria & Lower Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Dayton, Or.		7 AM		7 AM		7 AM
Salem						
Corvallis	6 AM			6 AM		

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION, EAST SIDE.

Between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON, via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.

Trains for West Stayton leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Brownsville (via Lebanon Junction) leave Portland at 4 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WEST SIDE.

BETWEEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE via O. & C. R. R. to Whites.

Leave Portland at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie for Portland at 8 A. M.

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R., East and Westside Divisions, respectively.

General Offices cor. Front and D Sts.

C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager.	JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections.

Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento [illegible]

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Ashland	4:25 A. M.
Ashland	8:45 P. M.	Portland	4:25 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9:20 P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leaves Ashland Tuesdays and Fridays.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	9:00 A. M.	Corvallis	4:20 P. M.
Corvallis	8:30 A. M.	Portland	3:20 P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	5:00 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	8:30 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up town office, cor. Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office, Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager.	E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

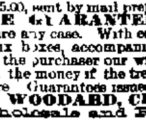
NERVOUS DEBILITY!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by WOODARD, CLARK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY



Is a certain cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, [illegible] Prostration [illegible] and all the evil effects of youthful [illegible] DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price $1.50 a bottle, four times the quantity, $5.00. Sent to any address, confidentially. A. E. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearny St., S. F. Send for pamphlet and list of questions.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE

Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.

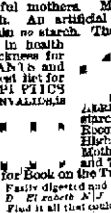
"OUR BABY" thrives on Horlick's Food," write hundreds of grateful mothers. Mother's milk contains no starch. An artificial food for Infants should contain no starch. The best and most nutritious food in health or sickness for INFANTS and the best diet for DYSPEPTICS and INVALIDS, is

HORLICK'S

ALREADY DIGESTED, free from starch and requires no cooking. Recommended by Physicians. Highly beneficial to Nursing Mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75 cents. By all druggists. Send for Book on the Treatment of Children, free. [illegible] W. H. Brand, Elizabeth, N. J. [illegible]

HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.

WEAK MEN



Who suffer from Debility, Premature Decay and Exhausted Powers, can totally and permanently cured without STOMACH MEDICINE by the Marston Bolus. By the new plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Decay, &c. Endorsed by thousands who have been restored to full and perfect manhood. Sealed treatise sent free. Varicocele cured without Surgery. Address MARSTON REMEDY CO., or DR. H. TRESKOW, 46 West 14th Street, New York.

VOL. 21 NO. 7715.

CUTICURA

[illegible] Boynton's Case of Skin and Blood Disease. The most Remarkable Cure on Record.

[illegible]

EMMA BOYNTON, [illegible] Chapman street.

[illegible] M. LEGGETT, M. D., Hotel Portland.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA [illegible], SOAP 25c, RESOLVENT $1. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

NO POISON. AMMONIA, ALUM, OR OTHER POWERFUL DRUG IN

Perfect Fruit Acid Powder. Made by a physician with special regard to health.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

SEX [illegible] ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

For Inflammation, Hemorrhages, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sores, Sprains, Piles, &c.

CAUTION. [illegible] Pond's Extract [illegible] HAVE IT IN YOUR HOUSE. POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

BALL'S HEALTH PRESERVING CORSETS

[illegible] CHICAGO CORSET CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

EARL & WILSON'S PATENT SHORT BAND COLLARS & BEAD EDGE CUFFS ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION. THE BEST MADE.

Snow Flake [illegible] JOHN A. CHILD & CO., Druggists, [illegible] Morris [illegible] and Second Sts., Portland.

SHANNON & CO. Victoria City Real Estate.